The Hedley Gazette

AND SIMILKAMEEN ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. NO. 2. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1905. $2.00, IN ADVANCE.

Church Services.

In the Methodist Church, on Sunday Evening of each week, at 7:30 p. m.
Strangers Cordially Invited.
Subject for the 29th: "The Model Christian."
REV. C. E. DOCKSTEADER.

H. A. WHILLANS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
HEDLEY, B. C.

CHARLES AE. SHAW,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
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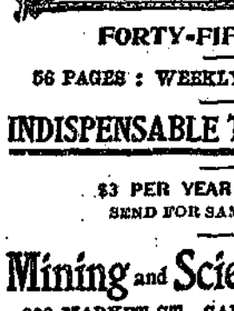

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BANQUET TO MESSRS. SHATFORD

Lower Okanagan Does Honor to Deserving Guests.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL EVENT

To Mark the Dawn of a New Era—When Cactus-covered Ranges will give Place to Cultivated Fields.

The banquet on Tuesday night at the Golden Gate hotel in Fairview, in honor of the Messrs. Shatford, was in all respects a most successful affair. In spite of the rainy weather and sloppy roads there was a good representation from outside points. Preparations had been made for fifty guests, and forty-nine sat down.

The committee on arrangements are to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which they did their work, for the whole affair went off without a hitch.

The Golden Gate hotel outdid itself in the excellent spread which comprised the whole gastronomic gamut of good things, and left nothing to be desired.

The chair was filled by A. Megraw, who opened the toast list with the time-honored toast of the King, the guests singing the national anthem with Mr. Atkins presiding at the piano. The "Army and Navy" was proposed by Mr. Main and responded to by Mr. Venner, when a song followed by Mr. Wade.

The chairman proposed the toast "Our Guests," which was received by the company in a manner so hearty that no doubt was left as to the intense appreciation on the part of the people of the lower Okanagan and Similkameen, of the great service done to the district by the Messrs. Shatford in their successful flotation of a very strong company which is to take over and subdivide the Ellis estate. The chairman, in proposing the toast, pointed out that this achievement, in so short a time, on the part of the guests seemed all the more remarkable when it was remembered that men who had claimed for themselves great repute as financiers had fallen down on it after spending something over two years to float the scheme unopposed, while the Messrs. Shatford had been met at every turn with opposition, both covert and open, from influential sources, but won out in spite of it all. In doing them honor, the people of the district were honoring themselves. Mr. L. W. Shatford replied first, expressing his gratification at the reception tendered them and giving an interesting talk on what had been done in connection with the project which they had in hand, and outlining future plans for the opening up of the district. He expressed in no uncertain sound his absolute confidence in the district and its enormous capabilities. Mr. W. T. Shatford followed, expressing his heartfelt thanks for the honor done him, and supplementing the remarks of his brother by further details of improvements to be effected as well as drawing a picture of the change that would be wrought when all had been consummated. He deprecated any spirit of sectionalism, and said that if the sale of subdivided lands in the Ellis estate depended upon decrying those in other parts of the valley, none would be sold; but he was pleased to state that the sales that were being made on applications from outsiders had already exceeded their expectations and ultimate success was assured. An appropriate song "Money" with some clever local hits was given by Mr. Venner.

The "Agricultural and Commercial Interests" was proposed by W. A. Lang, of Peachland, in an excellent speech that was meaty and entertaining. Messrs. R. H. Parkinson, J. K. Robinson, H. Ingles, C. J. Rippin and J. P. McCuddy responded, bringing out some very good points. Mr. J. R. Brown varied the programme with a song.

The chairman proposed the "Provincial Government," to which L. W. Shatford, M. P. P., and W. A. Lang responded.

Mr. W. T. Shatford proposed the health of Mr. Thos Ellis, and in doing ss expressed the belief that the public did not know him well enough to fully appreciate him. He hoped that Mr. Ellis would remain in the district and his counsel would always be welcomed by the management.. The toast was heartly drunk, the company singing "he's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Wade also spoke very nicely on this toast, adding his testimony to Mr. Ellis' worth. Mr. Atkins gave a piano selection.

The chairman proposed the Cattle Raising Industry, coupled with the name of Val. Haynes who humorously twitted the audience with their felicitations upon doing away with cattle raising and doing him out of his job of cow-punching. Mr. Main gave a recitation.

Mr. Venner proposed the Ladies and F. H. French and Dr. White responded.

The chairman proposd the Host and Hostess and Mr. Jones responded with a song.

The banquet broke up shortly after midnight with singing "Auld Lang Sine," and all agreed that a most enjoyable evening had been spent with not a hitch nor a jarring word to mar the harmony.

Hotel Licences in Southeast Yale and Nicola Licensing District.

In the licensing district of southeast Yale, the following have the privilege of dealing out the ardent for the first half of 1905: J. S. McLean, Iona, Rock Creek Crossing, 6 mos.; John McKenzie, Westbridge hotel, 6 mos.; Charles Richter, Osoyoos hotel, 6 mos.; M. Sullivan, Fairview hotel, 6 mos.; Evan Morris, Miners' home, Fairview, 6 mos.; H. Jones, Golden Gate, Fairview, 6 mos.; Geo. Kirby, Keremeos hotel, 6 mos.; H. Pittendrigh, Rock Creek hotel, 6 mos.; Jas. Reith, Central Hotel, Keremeos, 6 mos.; T. McAuley, Hotel Hamill, Beaverdell, 6 mos.; D. A. Cameron, Camp McKinney hotel, 12 mos. The commissioners present were R. H. Parkinson and A. Megraw. R. B. Venner, chief licence inspector.

In the Nicola district the licenses were granted by commissioners E. Barr Hall and C. E. Thomas. Hugh Hunter, chief licence inspector. The licencees are: H. S. Cleasby, Coutlee hotel, Coutlee; Chas. de Barro, Otter Flat hotel, Tulameen City; Mrs. Alice James, Granite Creek hotel; James Wallace, Princeton hotel; John H. Jackson, Hotel Jackson, Princeton; Goldsborough & Worgan, Similkameen hotel, Allison; Herring & Winkler, Grand Union hotel, Hedley; D. G. Hackney, Hotel Hedley; A. McDermott, Hotel Similkameen, Hedley; W. A. McLean, Commercial hotel, Hedley; Thos. Bradshaw, Bradshaw's hotel, Fifteen Mile Creek.

Mr. McLean is applying for a transfer of his licence, for the Commercial hotel, to Henderson & Fraser.

Green Mountain News.

The teamsters are reaping their harvest this winter as the roads are kept worn with travel, and the "Green Mountain House" is full nearly every night.

Miss Winnifred Clark has gone to Vernon to visit old friends for a short time.

Two degrees below zero is the coldest weather registered at Green Mountain.

The Gazette is a bird of a paper.

Shooting Accident at Keremeos.

On Thursday, the 19th inst., Alf. Allison accidently shot himself in the side with a 22 calibre pistol at the Coulthard ranch, Keremeos. He had put out some coyote traps, and on going to examine them found a coyote in one, which he intended to shoot with the revolver. In loading the pistol, he held the barrel in one hand and the stock in the other, and in snapping it shut the thing went off, the bullet entering his left side and passing out again after striking one of the lower ribs. Dr. Whillans was summoned from Hedley to dress the wound. The patient at last reports was doing well.

IN CAMP FAIRVIEW

The Early Promise of the Booms of '92 and '97 Not Realized.

A CHEQUERED MINING CAREER

But a New Era of Prosperity Dawning as the Result of the Opening Up of the Ellis Estate.

In the past the wonderful surface showings of Camp Fairview have made it the 'Mecca' of prospectors, company-promotors and all hangers-on of the average mining camp. Every acre of ground for several miles around the town has, at one time or other, been staked as a mineral claim, and strange to say most of them satisfied the mineral act by having mineral in place; but I regret to state that most of it is still in place, for with the exception of three or four claims, there has been no extensive mining done in the camp.

The first locations were made about 16 years ago by Messrs. Reed and Bromley, and since then the fortunes of Fairview have been rising and falling continually; now on the verge of a boom and again so low that even old timers have felt inclined to desert the place.

In the early days the central settlement (it could hardly be called a village) was located about 2 miles up Red creek gulch just a little below the Stemwinder mine; and it was at this point that Moffat opened the first saloon in the Osoyoos valley and gave it the name of Fairview Hotel. Later on Geo. Shehan took over this hotel business, and being also somewhat of a prospector, became interested in several claims round about. Amongst others, he held an interest in the Stemwinder mineral claim, which was sold to the Winchester Mining Company and later on merged into the Fairview corporation.

The first mining operations of any extent were carried on by the Stratheyre Mining Co., under the superintendence of Mr. Reynolds. This company did a large amount of work on the Rattler, Brown Bear and other mineral claims which they owned. They also built commodious offices, boarding houses and a 10-stamp mill on Reed creek about three quarters of a mile from Fairview townsite. The mill was only allowed to run for a short time as the cost of operating the mines in those days seems to have been very much greater than it is to-day and certainly was not sufficiently low to make the work profitable. The Stratheyre Company still owns its original property in Fairview, and has not since attempted either to sell or to operate it, although I believe offers have been made to purchase the entire holdings.

After the Stratheyre Company shut down, Messrs. Mangott and McEachren mined and put through the Stratheyre mill a considerable quantity of ore from the Morning Star mine, realizing bullion valued at over $30,000, being about $11 per ton of ore milled.

At this time there were three general stores in the camp, owned by W. T. Thompson, Thos. Elliott and W. T. Shatford & Co., all three being away up the gulch above the present townsite. Eliott first moved down to the mouth of the gulch and thus has the credit of starting the town of Fairview.

In 1896, Messrs. Dier, Davidson and Russell bought the Tinhorn mineral claim, and successfully floated a company to operate it. They employed a large staff and laid out a townsite, buying Geo. Sproule's pre-emption for the purpose. They got such good reports from their assayers and manager that they installed a very fine milling and concentrating plant, and acquired a great many more mineral claims; to operate which they formed other companies. In the meantime the Tinhorn stock had been steadily rising till the the 25 cent shares were actually selling for $1.50.

The town began to build up rapidly, and all kinds of businesses were started. Messrs. Dier and Davidson built a $12,000 hotel (afterwards called "The Big Tepee"). There was promise of

Continued next week.

GENERAL.

The stock-holders of the Morrison mine in Deadwood Camp are pleased to know that it will not be necessary for the Morrison company to enter suit against the Montreal & Boston to compel the completion of the sale of the mine on the terms agreed upon in April last. The Montreal & Boston Co. claimed misrepresentation of the Morrison property and repudiated the deal while the Morrison people claimed absolute sale. The Montreal & Boston stock, which was to have been paid over in August last to the Morrison stock-holders, has at last been issued but is to remain in pool until next June.

James I. Cronin of the famous St. Eugene mine in East Kootenay has accepted the general managership of the War Eagle and Centre Star properties in Rossland.

Munroe & Munroe, the New York brokers who successfully floated the Montreal & Boston deal in the Boundary, and went into bankruptcy shortly afterwards, have tided over their trouble and are resuming business.

FAIRVIEW ITEMS.

We regret to record the passing away of Charles H. Cutler, one of the old timers of this locality. He died on Sunday the 22nd inst., not so much of old age as of a worn out vitality. His end was easy. Mr. Cutler has been ranching here for about thirty years, and quite recently sold his cattle to Mr. Ellis. The Crown granted his pre-emption last year, and with a spirit of adventure worthy of a younger man, he promptly located a new pre-emption.

The Rev. Mr. Fowlie held service here on Sunday in the Presbyterian church. We enjoyed the service and trust he will be with us more frequently in the future.

The telephone wire is now strung out from Penticton to Fairview and well on towards the summit of the pass. We hope to be able to "Hello" with you Hedley people in a week or two.

--Mr. L. W. Shatford arrived home on Saturday last, looking well and (as one would expect) very cheerful.

Mr. Lambly is expected home from his vacation about February 4th.

KEREMEOS NOTES.

W.H. Armstrong of Vancouver, who with C. F. Law, has the option on the Coulthard ranch at Keremeos, has been spending a few days sizing up the ranch and the valley in general. While here he was in consultation with F.W. Groves, C. E., who will look into the matter of ascertaining what will be the best method of getting water on to the ground. Mr. Armstrong was accompanied by his brother, J.J. Armstrong, and J. D. Hunt, both of Carberry, Man., who have been out to the coast on a visit and are now on their way home. They are highly pleased with what they have seen of the fruit and other products of the Similkameen, and they give the usual report about the people in Manitoba who have made a stake there and are now looking to this country for a home where they can get a change of climate and diet. Mr. Armstrong has large interests all through the Similkameen, including coal lands in the Nicola, a group of very promising high grade mineral claims on Bear creek and farming lands above Princeton, in addition to his interests around Keremeos. He feels confident that the railways will commence construction work in the early spring. People around Keremeos are looking for good times in the coming summer and think that the success of the Messrs. Shatford will benefit them.

Mr. Ed. Williams, preparing either for a cold snap or a hasty move, has wrapped his house in a roll of tarpaper.

Mr. A. Allison is rapidly recovering from his accident, and was seen out driving to-day. No doubt this popular young sportsman has received a lesson in the use of firearms he will never forget.

Since the rainy season set in skates can be bought in Keremeos at a discount.

NEEDS OF SOUTH AFRICA

WHAT THE NEW COUNTRY REQUIRES MOST.

Boers Gave Kindly Welcome to Their Conqueror, Lord Roberts.

The long tour in South Africa from which Lord Roberts has just returned, though it was made in a strictly private capacity, may be of great educational value if the impressions which he there received are allowed to have due weight in our dealings with that part of the empire, says the London Standard.

It was in accordance with the best traditions of our race that the successful general should have been everywhere received with frank and sincere cordiality, even by men who had been sent to imprisonment and exile as the result of his victories. Once in the Free State he was driven over a long distance by the very man who, owing to his knowledge of English, translated Lord Roberts' messages to General Cronje in the laager at Paardeberg. This Boer, a Free Stater, and one of Cronje's stalwarts, who was imprisoned after the surrender, may be taken as typically representing the feelings of the present-day Dutch farmer.

WELCOME TO ROBERTS.

Long before the war was over he had recognized the hopelessness of the struggle, and now he is perfectly willing to live on good terms with the British, though he quite naturally put in a plea for representative government. He showed no animus nor was there a trace of any such feeling in the attitude of any of the fighting Boers, who welcomed Lord and Lady Roberts on their stops.

But Lord Roberts would be the last person to overrate the political significance of such a welcome. It is true that the power of the Bond is for the present largely extinguished; it is true that in Cape Colony, the pivotal section of the country, the Progressive Party has gained the upper hand. But there are still Dutch organs of the press in Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Petroria, ready to stir up strife; the predikants are as fond as ever of preaching sedition; and well-known Boer leaders in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony are not so anxious as they might be to assist the Government.

RAILWAYS FOR FARMERS.

The great hope, therefore, for the future lies in securing for the Boer farmer, who really wants peace, such an opening for his agricultural industry and such a consequent measure of prosperity that he will not be tempted through idleness or distress to listen to the voice of the predikant or the political agitator. The one practical method of obtaining this object is the rapid extension of railways.

The Dutch farmers are only too willing to extend their industry, but are sadly hampered in the matter of railway facilities. If the war has brought about no other good, it has taken many Boers abroad, and shown them how other countries are thriving. One prominent Boer has brought back the latest invention in machinery from America. He succeeded in getting a lower rate on the Natal Railway for his implements, but even then the cost of carriage from Natal to Ermelo was greater than the whole freight in America to the coast and from New York to Natal. Other farmers near the wayside stations cannot get their produce carried by the railway, which caters only for the through traffic. Cattle disease is also fatal to agricultural development in a country where there are few railways. At the present moment neither cattle nor mules are allowed to come into Pretoria from the Western Transvaal, and the Rustenburg farmers have to use donkeys as their sole means of transport.

ANOTHER REASON.

It is not too much to say that the whole future of the country depends upon the rapid extension of railways and the improvement of the existing service. If our Government would expend a few millions in construction, the capital sunk would return a rich harvest in peace and contentment. The great peace-making value of railways is well known in India, and more especially in Burma, where the extension of the line to Mandalay did more than anything else to get rid of dacoits. From the moment the work was taken in hand the unrest in the country began to vanish. The importance of railways is far greater in South Africa, since we have so much more at stake. For there is not only the Boer question ever present with us; there is a danger well recognized in South Africa of a rising of the blacks against the scattered and comparatively small white population. This danger would be largely obviated by a rapid improvement of the means of communication. Lord Roberts will have rendered another great service to his country if the strong impressions which he brings back from South Africa are allowed to have due weight with the public in this country.

In the "Petrified Forest" of Arizona there is a natural bridge across a narrow canyon, consisting of a petrified trunk of a tree, 111 feet in length.

BATTLES OF LONG AGO

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN THE WORLD'S WARS.

How the Russo-Japanese War Compares With Former Conflicts.

Sixty thousand men, we are told, have fallen victims to the war-fiend during an engagement lasting over a week.

How do these figures compare, it may be asked, with the slaughter in the great campaigns of the past century." A glance at the figures of the big battles of the past will show that so far the carbage in the Russo-Japanese war has many times been equaled or exceeded in battles in which not many more than half the present forces were engaged. Take, for instance, the wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon, which surged back and forward over Europe from 1791 to 1815. Allison, the historican, estimates that the French lost two millions in killed alone in these campaigns. In nine of the battles in which Napoleon himself took part the losses were as follows:

NAPOLEON'S OWN BATTLES.

Battle,	Men Engaged.	Killed and Wounded.
Austerlitz, 1805	148,000	25,000
Jena, 1806	98,000	17,000
Hylau, 1807	133,000	42,000
Friedland, 1807	142,000	34,000
Eckmuhl, 1809	145,000	15,000
Wagram, 1809	370,000	44,000
Borodine, 1812	263,000	75,000
Leipsic, 1813	440,000	92,000
Waterloo, 1815	170,000	42,000

It will be seen that the casualties frequently numbered a quarter or even a third of the opposing forces. If there be about six hundred thousand men fighting in Manchuria today, this Napoleonic proportion of dead and wounded would give a stupendous total. Yet the fighting went on year after year for the better part of a generation, and the suffering, disease and death caused to the peaceful populations of the ravaged countries must have been incalculable.

In the Peninsula War, which was merely a little by-play compared with the great European campaign, England left fifty thousand dead and the French a quarter of a million behind them in Spain. At Salamanca we lost 15 per cent. of our troops, and at Albuera 65 per cent. In the Crimea the total losses of Russia, and the Allies were put at 480,000, and Britain lost 22 per cent. of her men; but there were no great decisive battles with enormous slaughter.

TWO THOUSAND BATTLES.

Never in modern history has there been such rapid waste of human life as in the American Civil War, with its two thousand battles and skirmishes. From 1861 to 1865 it raged over the whole of the Mississippi Valley and throughout Georgia and Alabama, taking in an area larger than Europe, and in those four years six hundred thousand men were killed. In a frontal attack by General Grant at Coldharbor in 1864 ten thousand men fell in less than ten minutes.

Here are some typical specimens of the two thousand battles of this war fought for the liberty of the negro slave:

Battle.	Men Engaged.	Killed and Wounded.
Sharnsburg,	1862 .128,000	21,910
Fredericksburg	1862.190,000	16,971
Chickamauga,	1863 .128,000	35,100
Gettysburg,	1863 ...163,000	37,000
Wilderness,	1864... 179,000	26,000

Here again it will be seen that the losses in a single battle often came nearer to 20 and 05 per cent. than 10 per cent. of those engaged.

The campaign of Sadowa, in which tended for the supremacy of the German Confederation, lasted only seven weeks, but the casualties numbered 57,000, or over 8,000 a week. The chief battle was that of Koniggratz, when the forces engaged were 417,000 and the killed and wounded 26,000.

SEVEN MONTHS OF WAR.

In the seven months of the Franco-German War, 1870-71, the killed and disabled numbered 371,751. A million Germans and 710,000 Frenchmen took the field.

Coming to the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, with its total loss of nearly 200,000, the only notable battle was before Plevna, when in the course of a protracted siege there fell in a single day 18,000 out of 80,000 Russians engaged.

In the case of unarmed races confronted by modern arms, there have been some instances of tremendous slaughter as when Lord Kitchener's forces shot down ten thousand Dervishes at Omdurman. But probably Omdurman was the last of these easy victories over the barbarian. The Italian experience in Abyssinia, our Tirah adventurers the French view of Senussi, and the German encounter with the Hereros all tend to show that savages will not again meet the European in open battle without first having secured his weapons. And then there will be something very different from the processional marches of the past.

Teacher (to pupil)—"How old are you?" Pupil—"Six." Teacher—"When were you six?" Pupil—"On my birthday."

She—"They say there are microbes in kisses." He—"Nonsense. What dangerous disease do they develop into?" She—"Marriage; sometimes."

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Mr. Balfour believes that a special session of parliament to deal with the problem of the unemployed would do more harm than good.

Lord Avebury, presiding at the inaugural dinner of the Institute of Directors, said the access to money seemed to blunt a man's sense of honor.

A Spalding chemist stated at an inquest that he had sold more laudanum and opium during four years in Spalding than in twenty years in other places.

Eighteen fires occurred in London within forty-three hours in the beginning of last week. Five lives were lost, and many persons were badly injured.

Enville Hall, the famous residence of Catherine Countess of Stamford, has been destroyed by fire. The hall contained many priceless relics of Lady Jane Grey.

The annual report to the Home Office on drunkenness shows that the greatly increased totals of admission to special reformatories were largely due to girls and women.

Excluding naval vessels, 13,716 ships of all descriptions, with a tonnage of 4,929,364, belonging to the United Kingdom, were totally lost in the twenty-five years ended June 1903.

Speaking at Exeter, Mr. Rider Haggard said he had seen people herded together in England under conditions to which Kaffirs or wild African tribes would not submit.

The Kent Education Committee has adopted a new scale of salaries for the teachers in the county, which will entail an increased expenditure of twelve thousand pounds a year.

Trinity Presbyterian Church, Newcastle, erected only eight years ago at a cost of £17,000, has been gutted by fire caused by the fusing of an electric wire, which set fire to the roof.

Mr. Hugh Hobson, who has just died at Bourne, Lincolnshire, was registrar of marriages for the district for upwards of sixty years, and in that capacity he attended over 1,500 weddings.

A terrible affray with firearms occurred near Scarborough, between three poachers and four gamekeepers. One gamekeeper was killed and two were seriously injured. The poachers, riddled with shot, were subsequently arrested.

A. E. Jeffs, a pauper, was found clad in his nightshirt, in the streets of Coventry. He was a somnambulist, and in order to get out of the workhouse he had to climb over a spiked gate and slide down a roof.

Senora de Leon, a gentlewoman in reduced circumstances in London, who was forced to part with a painted portrait of her grandfather, made the discovery that the picture was a genuine Goya. It fetched £2,400.

The Admiralty have released from Portsmouth Prison Private Brooke, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was sentenced by a naval courtmartial to nine months' hard labor for throwing a piece of bread at a lance corporal.

A Birmingham tin worker attempted to commit suicide by drinking hydrochloric acid. A policeman who was called in concocted an emetic by scraping some whiting from the ceiling, and mixing it with water. The medicine acted promptly, and the man's life was saved.

A leading Calvinistic minister in North Wales has gone mad over the revivalist movement, and a miser has become a philanthropist. In Llanelly a well-known inhabitant has been removed to the asylum. He has caused considerable annoyance by singing and praying the whole night through, and he had not touched food for several days. At Amanford and Loughor some persons are being kept under restraint in their own homes.

The collecting dog, "Cimbledon Nell," dropped dead at Wimbledon Station the other day. With her red collecting barrel on her back, she was commending herself and her commission to the passengers. Nell's method was to smuggle her head into their hands and wag her tail as they gave their tickets up to the collector. So popular had she become, that in pennies she used to average a receipt of nine shillings a day.

THE FOOTSTEPS.

Quick steps are indicative of energy and agitation. Tiptoe walking symbolizes surprise, curiosity, discretion or mystery. Turn-in-toes are often found with pre-occupied, absent-minded persons. The miser's walk is represented as stooping and noiseless, with short, nervous, anxious steps. Slow steps, long or short, suggest a gentle or reflective state of mind. When a revengeful purpose is hidden under a feigned smile the step will be slinking and noiseless. The proud step is slow and measured, the toes are conspicuously turned out, the legs straightened. If the direction of the step wavers, and follows every changing impulse of the mind, it inevitably betrays uncertainty, hesitation and indecision.

SEVEN TIMES A WIDOWER

JOHN MACFARLANE HAS TAKEN AN EIGHTH WIFE.

There Are Seven Oddly Painted Memorial Rooms in His House.

John MacFarlane the "Lake Ainslie widower," of Cape Breton, has painted one more room of his house in mourning and has married again. Several neighbors who have seen the room say it is a duplicate of six other rooms, and that the sight of them gives one the creeps.

The new Mrs. MacFarlane, who was Ruth McDonald, daughter of Donald McDonald, is the eighth mistress that has ruled over the house of MacFarlane in the last forty years.

She is 20 years old and pretty. He is 61 years old, and handsome only in the size of the cheque he can sign his name to. The disparity in their ages seems to have no dampening effect upon their happiness.

MacFarlane is the oddest character in the Lake Ainslie district, a settlement made up of Scotch Presbyterians, who are so orthodox that they will not allow even an organ in the church. He is rich as riches are accounted there, and has made a good husband to his successive wives whom he dressed and bonneted to the envy of the rest of the community feminine.

FIRTS OF THE SERIES.

He was married at the age of 20 to Mary McLean and lived happily until the first heir to the house of MacFarlane was born, co-incident with the mother's death. He immediately went into deep mourning and remained a recluse until a year from the day his wife died. He celebrated his return to society by inviting all his neighbors to a banquet.

Dinner was served in the death chamber. The walls were papered in pure white and the ceiling was white also. But every bit of woodwork was painted deep black. Six epitaphs adorned the walls and all about were pictures of flying angels. The host attempted to dispel the gloom cast by these surroundings by reciting anecdotes of his departed wife and otherwise making himself entertaining. He made no allusion to or explanation of the decorations.

Shortly afterwards MacFarlane married Margaret Elfatrick. Prior to the wedding he required her to make oath before a notary public that she never would go into the room his first wife had occupied or refer to her in any way. He took a similar vow. Two months later the second Mrs. MacFarlane met death by trying to row across the lake in a storm.

Again the widower went into seclusion, but this time only for six months. Then he gave a second banquet, and guests were served in a second room decorated after the manner of the first. In addition, however, were menu cards with black borders and bearing hand sketched tombstones, upon which epitaphs were inscribed. When the guests left the house, after listening to witty stories relating to Mrs. MacFarlane 2, they observed that two black stripes had been painted on a white hitching post in front.

MacFarlane married a third time, and for three years his life was commonplace. When on a visit in Halifax his wife died of diphtheria and MacFarlane was so upset he took to his bed.

When he got well he decorated another room in mourning and invited his friends to a strawberry festival. As usual, he ushered his guests into the chamber occupied by the most recently departed. He delivered a funeral oration before a morsel of the dinner was served, and then tried to enliven the evening with more anecdotes. The whole affair was depressing in its tendencies, but the dinner was excellent, and the guests, who had now become accustomed to MacFarlane's ways, took things as a matter of course, and when they left looked to see another stripe on the hitching post.

Shortly after his next wife reached the house and found three chambers locked; her curiosity got the better of her. She broke into one, and the sight so shocked her that she went home to her mother. While she was taking steps to procure a legal separation she died of pneumonia, and another room in MacFarlane's house was decorated. This was half in black and half in a brilliant red, as MacFarlane said the young woman had made but half a wife.

ONE COMMITS SUICIDE.

Three other wives followed in fairly rapid succession. Two died natural deaths and the third committed suicide. The memorial room for the latter was decorated with crude pictures of Dante's "Inferno." This tragedy occurred four years ago and McFarlane has said he had become tired of married life. This was before he met Miss MacDonald at a funeral.

Before the cermony the bride-elect had to make several agreements. She promised:

To decorate each week the graves of her seven predecessors. To make no reference in conversation to the dead wives. To see that the hitching post with its seven black bands was kept clean. To visit once a year some relative of some one of the deceased.

On his part McFarlane promised: To make his wife his sole heir. To take her to Boston once a year. To give up smoking a pipe and to smoke cigars. To build a seven-room addition to the house.

WRITING DONE BY WIRE

MARVELLOUS SPEED OF A NEW INSTRUMENT.

Telegraphic Invention Shown in London—Photography Used.

The average person can write about thirty to thirty-five words a minute, says the London Express, of a recent date. A good typist will turn out about double that amount.

There was exhibited at the Charlton Hotel a telegraph instrument that can transmit messages and write them out in the most legible of handwriting at the rate of more than 40,000 words an hour. This is the latest, and it would seem, the greatest marvel of electic telegraphy.

The fastest telegraphic instrument at present in operation is the Wheatstone Automatic, which transmits telegrams from city to city at the rate of 200 to 250 words a minute. But messages when sent by this system will have to be translated from the Morse tenlegraphic language into ordinary language, and this can be done only at ordinary writing speed. The new Pollak-Virag telegraph instrument transmits messages at nearly four times the speed, and delivers them direct from the instrument written in the plainest of ordinary copy-book handwriting.

METHOD OF USE.

How it is done is a technical marvel that takes an electrical expert to grasp completely, but roughly simplified the system is a commonplace.

First, the message to be transmitted is converted into telegraphic dots and dashes on a perforator that looks like an ordinary typewriter. This perforator punches in a slip of paper a complicated series of holes that correspond in electrical impulses to the form of letters.

By passing this slip over a series of cylinders, electric waves find their way through the perforated holes, quick as a lightning flash, and are transmitted instantaneously to the other end of the wire, however far it is, and come out at the other end in the same sequence in which they entered. The manner in which the letters are recorded is the marvel.

PHOTOGRAPHY HELPS.

Photography is called in. The electric waves are conveyed to a little mirror, and they make the mirror move in two directions—horizontal and vertical. Electric light is focused on the mirror, and then directed from it to a slip of sensitised paper.

The mirror moves only about the hundredth part of a millimetre, and the exposure of the sensitized paper is only about the thousandeth part of a second; but the lightning flash is quicker, and though the eye cannot follow the writing, yet it appears, plain as a pikestaff and without the possibility of error, at the rate of almost fifteen words a second.

The two motions—vertical and horizontal—with the motion of the paper being drawn before the finger of light, supply all the motions of handwriting. If produced slowly they would, of course, be angular, but the speed makes them practically curved. Developing and fixing the photographed message takes ten seconds later than its transmission.

AHEAD OF THE AGE.

The system is so fast that it really is ahead of the age. Very few towns, let alone individuals, want to telegraph 40,000 words an hour. Indeed, Austro-Hungary, the home of the inventors, while enthusiastically endorsing the invention, could not make use of it, because no two telegraph offices in the empire have enough work to keep it going. They would have to save up telegrams for a week to keep the instrument going ten minutes.

It ought to prove of immense value in transmitting speeches from out of the way places, where few wires exist.

THOSE DEAR OLD LETTERS.

Only a bunch of faded letters,
Yellow and worn and old,
Letters he penned in his amorous youth
Ere the love in his heart grew cold.

Letters that whispered the old, old tale,
Told since the world begun,
Of the golden, halcyon days to be,
When two should be joined in one.

Carefully treasured, those missives old,
Guarded with jealous care;
(You may take it from me that you could find
No flies on this ladye fayre.)

Only a bunch of faded letters,
Yellow and worn and old,
But they proved when the case came into court
Worth more than their weight in gold!

A new system of manufacturing peat fuel in the form of briquettes by a chemical process has been devised. The raw peat is mixed with lime, nitrate of potash, soot, and saccharine matter, by which means the water set free from the cellular tissues of the peat fibre by the action of the lime and nitrate of potash is absorbed by the lime, while the soot absorbs the oil of the peat.

If a man looks at his watch while you are telling him a funny story, cut it short.

About the ....House

HOME.

The little resting spots of men
That creep along Time's wall,
Like shadows in the noonday glare,
Are kindest after all.

When wearied by the morn of toil,
Burned with ambition's flame,
'Tis sweet to seek the humbler spot
Where someone breathes your name

CURING HAMS AND BACON.

These are the days when "butchering" has to be done and the housekeeper is busy making sausage and head cheese; trying out lard and superintending the putting down of hams and bacon. It is a disagreeable, greasy duty, and everybody is thankful when it is done.

Many recipes for pickle for beef and pork are used year after year in some families, giving good satisfaction every time. Here is an old Virginia method, of widespread use, which attests to its value: For curing four hams, averaging 12 pounds each, have ready one and a half gallons of best salt, one pound of good brown sugar, one-eighth pound of powdered saltpeter, one ounce of black pepper and one-half ounce of cayenne. Cut the joints into proper shapes, without unnecessary bone and fat, and lay them on a board or table. First rub the skin well with salt and lay each joint aside, then begin over again, and into the fleshy side of each ham rub two teaspoonfuls of saltpeter and a tablespoonful of brown sugar mixed together. Rub the pepper, particularly, about the hock and under the bone and give to the whole ham a good application of salt. Now pack the hams, one upon another, the skin side downward, with a layer of salt between, into a tub or box the bottom of which has been covered with salt. The process of salting will be complete in five weeks.

At the end of that time have ready about a peck of hickory ashes; clean the hams with a brush or dry cloth and rub them with the ashes. To smoke the hams the joints should be hung from joists beneath the ceiling and a slow, smothered fire kept up for five or six weeks, so as to smoke thoroughly, but not overheat the hams. Wrap each ham in heavy paper, and enclose it in a canvas or coarse cotton bag, and hang in a cool, dry place.

Many like a pickle containing molasses or sugar. Make as follows:—To four quarts of fine salt and two ounces of pulverized saltpeter add enough molasses to make a paste. Hang the hams in a cool dry place for three or four fays after cutting up; then cover with the pickle mixture; thickest on the flesh side, and lay them skin side down for three or four days. For 100 pounds of ham make brine in the following proportions: Seven pounds coarse salt; two ounces saltpeter; one-half ounce pearlash; four gallons soft water. Heat gradually, removing all scum as it rises, then cool. Pack the hams in a barrel, pour the brine over them, and keep in pickle five to eight weeks according to size.

Another recipe which omits the rubbing requires, for 100 pounds of pork take 10 pounds of salt, two and a quarter pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of pepper, two ounces of a soda, two ounces of saltpeter, and water enough to make a brine that will float an egg. Pack meat in barrel. Boil and skim the brine of sediment. When cool, cover the meat with the brine. Weight it down, and be sure it is all covered. Add the pepper after skimming. Let it remain in brine, four or five weeks or until it is salt enough, smoke and let hang in an open dry place. Rub well with powdered borax and no insect will ever bother it. The meat may be left in the pickle till wanted, without injury.

One reason why pork sometimes spoils is because of the barrel, which ought to be thoroughly washed, and scalded before the meat is packed in it.

FINE BONBONS.

The variety of candy obtained at a moderate cost is almost without end, for combinations are limited only by the knowledge of the one compounding them.

Honey Nougat—Put ½ lb. each of honey and granulated sugar in a sauce pan and boil until brittle. Test by dipping a metal skewer into water, then in the boiling candy and again in water. After a few seconds push the candy off the skewer, with thumb and finger, form into a ball, let stand in water a few seconds, then press between the teeth. If it leaves them without clinging it is cooked enough. Add the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs, and stirring them in well, continue to cook until the mixture will not adhere to the fingers. Remove from the fire, add 1 lb. blanched almonds, shredded lengthwise, and stir until well mixed. Turn into a square pan lined with paraffin paper. Place a sheet of paper on top, fit on this a board to cover pan, a trifle smaller, and put a weight on top; a couple of flatirons will do. When cold and firm cut in squares and dust with powdered sugar. This is a very nice sweetmeat.

Cocoanut Squares—Boil 1 pt. sugar, 1 tablespoon butter and quarter pt. milk without stirring, for 15 minutes, or to a soft ball stage. Add one teaspoon vanilla and stir in desiccated cocoanut until thick; one cup or half pt. is about the right quantity. Roll into balls, or press into a flat shape and cut in squares. These are excellent dipped in chocolate or fondant colored pink or green.

An easily prepared chocolate for dipping is made by heating to the boiling point half lb. sugar, three ounces grated chocolate and 4 tablespoons water. When it comes to a boil, remove from fire and dip the candies one by one.

Nut and Fruit—Chop half pt. citron, half lb. raisins, 1 pt. shelled peanuts and half pt. shelled walnuts. Boil 2 lbs. sugar with quarter pt. vinegar and 1 tablespoon butter until quite hard, but not brittle, when dropped into cold water. Beat until partly cold, add the fruit and nuts and when it begins to harden turn onto a damp cloth and work into a roll. Wrap the cloth about it, and when cold cut in thin slices.

Chocolate Brittle—Boil 1½ lbs. brown sugar, one cup molasses, one cup water and a level teaspoon cream of tartar until it is brittle. Test as in foregoing recipe. Then add one tablespoon butter, cook five minutes more, add two level teaspoons soda and one cup broken nut meats. As soon as it begins to foam pour onto a large platter in a very thin layer. Several smaller platters or granite ware baking pans may be used. When cold pour over the top melted chocolate, prepared in this way: Melt 2 oblongs of chocolate in one tablespoon water, letting it come to a boil, then pour while hot over candy. When the chocolate is firm, break the candy in pieces.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To take grease out of dress goods, get from your druggist a piece of French chalk—with a penknife scrape off enough of fine dust to cover well the soiled spots, and lay the garments carefully away for some hours—a day or two, perhaps—then shake or brush it off gently. If the spots are not entirely removed repeat the process. We know of nothing more effective.

In fall and winter a housewoker often has great difficulty in keeping her hands soft and white. Unless some soothing lotion is used, they will surely become chapped, especially if one does any heavy housework. A good lotion is made of two parts of rosewater, two parts of glycerine and one part of citric acid. This rule has been used for years by a woman whose hands are always soft and white, though she has charge of a large farm and does a great deal of kitchen work. But for this mixture, which she uses every night, she says that her hands would be rough and coarse. Vaseline is, of course, good for chapped hands, but care must be taken that it is not rubbed on the lips, for it will produce superfluous hair. Cold cream, too, it is said, will do this, and should therefore be used with caution.

If coffee, tea and cholate spots on table linens are treated immediately with boiling water, they will almost always come out completely, unless the water is from an artesian well. The linen should be placed over a bowl, and the water poured through it till the stain disappears. Stains that have become set, should be spread with a mixture of egg yolk and glycerine, and exposed to bright sunlight.

An English fashion writer advises every woman to have at least one black gown in her wardrobe, and "to put it on when she is feeling tired or off color." To dress in vivid hues under the circumstances, she declares, is to accentuate weary looks.

About Colds

Don't think you are justified in being laid up with a cold half the winter merely because it's the season when everybody is supposed to have colds. At first a cold may not amount to much but it is likely to hang on long enough to give you trouble if it is not stopped with

Scott's Emulsion.

These colds that hang on weaken the throat and lungs and make the way easy for pneumonia and perhaps consumption. It is just as well to reduce the chance as much as possible. Scott's Emulsion soothes, heals and cures a cold and does it quickly—that's a good point to remember.

Will send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

WHICH IS THE CIVILIZED?

COMPARISON OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

George Keenan Says Educationally and Otherwise Japan Leads.

"If the whole world had to come under either Russian domination or Japanese domination, which would you choose?"

I should cast my vote unhesitatingly in favor of the Government and people of Japan rather than in favor of the Government and people of Russia, writes Geo. Keeman, in the Outlook, and I should do this for the reason that Japan, as a power, is civilized and modern, while Russia, as a power, is semi-barbarous and mediaeval, and that among one of the first things that strikes the attentive newcomer in Japan is the great number of external evidences of widely diffused education. In Tokio, for example, there is a bookstore on almost every block, not only in the parts of the city inhabited by the higher social classes, but in the quarters and districts tenanted almost exclusively by poor shopkeepers, artisans, and day laborers. Since I took up my residence in the capital I have ridden hundreds of miles through its universally clean streets, from Ueno Park to Shinagawa, and from the Botanical Garden to the river, and I think I am well within the limit of moderation when I say that there are ten bookstores in Tokio for every one that can be found in St. Petersburg.

JAPANESE SCHOOLS.

School children of both sexes are quite as much in evidence at bookstores, and at certain hours of the day one cannot ride or walk three blocks in any part of the city without meeting boys in the visored caps and girls in the maroon-colored Occidental skirts of the Japanese student world; while on holidays long processions of younger children from the primary schools march through the streets, singing as they go, on their way to some excursion suburb or picnic ground. If one had no other material for the formation of a judgment than that afforded by the bookstores and school schildren of Tokio and St. Petersburg, one would naturally and inevitably conclude that, in educational facilities, at least, Japan is far in afvance of Russia.

MONEY FOR EDUCATION.

But there is other and more conclosive material for a comparison of the two countries in the matter of culture. Official statistics show that Russia has at school only 4,484,594 pupils, or about 25 per cent. of her children of school age, while Japan has under instruction 5,351,502 pupils, or 92 per cent. of her children of school age. Russia, with a yearly national revenue of about $2,000,000,000, spends for primary education something less than $12,000,000, or 8 cents per capita of her whole population; while Japan, with only one-eighth of Russia's revenue, spends for the same purpose nearly $16,000,000, or 34 cents per capita of her whole population. Russia's military expenditure bears to her primary school expenditure the ratio of nearly 18 to 1, while Japan's disburesements for military purposes bear to her primary school expenditure the ratio of less than 4 to 1.

STUDIES COMPARED.

So far as the practical utility of the instruction given is concerned, Japan is far in advance of Russia. In Japan the course of study for primary schools of the first and second grade, comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, Japanese history, elementary science, drawing, singing, gymnastics, and for the girls, sewing. In the higher primary schools having a four-year course, manual labor and the English language, may be substituted for elementary science and singing In Russia, even the best of the primary schools have a curriculum far inferior to this in practical utility, while more than half of them—those controlled by the Holy Synod—are devoted chiefly to religion, catechism and choral church singing, with reading and writing as mere incidentals.

Intolerance and bigotry, persecution and exile, meet reformers, civil or religious in Russia. Even now, in time of war, the Orthodox Russian church, established in Tokio by the Czar's Holy Synod, is tolerated and protected, and Father Nikolai, the Russian priest, is ministering to Japanese converts and carrying on his services as usual.

RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY.

The most intolerable features, perhaps, of the Czar's bureaucratic system of government is what the Russians themselves call "proizvol"—that is, the substitution of individual volition for legal prescription. In civilized countries laws duly enacted by the legislative branch of the Government, and approved by the head of the State, must be obeyed by officials as well as by private citizens; but in Russia such is not the case. A Minister, in a private interview with the Czar, may obtain the latter's permission, not only to ignore a certain troublesome legal provision, but in case of alleged emergency, to disregard the law altogether. The Minister may then delegate a part of this illegally acquired authority to the Provincial Governors; the latter, in turn, may turn over a part of it to the deputies.

The contrast between all this and the state of things which prevails in Japan, is so great that one can hardly pass from one to the other without a mental shock. The power of the Emperor in Japan is limited by a constitution, and the will of the people is expressed by means of a Parliament. Officials, as well as citizens, are bound by law, and the laws bear equally upon all. There is no political crime, and consequently, house searches, arbitrary arrests and sentences of exile are unknown.

Every war in which Russia has been engaged since her struggle with the allies in the Crimea, has shown the dishonesty of her officials and general corruption of her civil service.

HUMANE RUSSIA.

As to the humanity of the two nations, the following extract gives the Russian standpoint—

The Moscow Gazette, the able but unscrupulous journal, edited for so many years by Mr. Katkoff, boldly advocates the indiscriminate slaughter of the Japanese wounded. "Our great general, Suvaroff," it says, "when he fought against the civilized French, very often gave the order "no quarter" to his troops. This was not cruelty or barbarism; it was necessity. And now necessity forces us in this war with a half-gone, and hunger and starvation stalk through every part of the land. If the same conditions existed in France, French literary men would certainly get up a new and exhaustive political and social philosophy, and the French people would probably upset the Government. But the English, from the lowest ranks to the highest, have always been a peculiarly conservative and practical people. They have never gone much on finely wrought theories in any branch of philosophy, political or otherwise; nor has it ever been easy to work many of them up to a pitch savage and barbarous nation, to adhere to Suvaroff's rule of no quarter.' In our war with Japan we are like a man attacked by a viper. It is not enough to frighten it and leave it to hide in a bush, it must be destroyed, and we must do this without considering whether England and the cosmopolitan plutocracy object or not. To burden Russia with thousands of Japanese prisoners, spreading dysentery, typhus, and cholera among the Russian people, would, perhaps, be in accordance with humanitarian principles, but it would be very unwise. No quarter and no prisoners should be our motto."

A French scientist has made some interesting observations as to the love of different wild animals for the sea. The Polar bear, he says is the only one that takes to the sea, and is quite jolly when aboard ship. All others violently resent a trip on water, and vociferously give vent to their feelings until seasickness brings silence

"WE SELL" "SALADA"

Ceylon tea in sealed lead packets only, in order to be in a position to guarantee contents. This is your safeguard. Black, Mixed or Natural GREEN. By all grocers. Received the gold medal and highest award at St. Louis.

WAS FRIEND OF POLICE.

A Londoner Who Led a Three-sided Life.

Carpenter by day, insurance agent in the evening, burglar by night—such was the triple life led by William Parker, the young man who was sentenced at Clerkenwell Sessions on Wednesday to fifteen months' imprisonment for burglary at Highgate, says the London Express.

During the last three months it is believed that Parker committed between thirty and forty burglaries within a mile of his workshop in York-rise, Highgate, a small street near Parliament Hill-fields, which adjoins the gardens belonging to nearly 200 houses.

The youthful criminal—he is twenty-four years old—took the workshop about seven months ago.

Having lived in the neighborhood for years Parker was acquainted with many of the local police, who knew him only as a respectable young carpenter.

The constables, all unsuspicious, used to spend an evening now and then with Parker, and there is little doubt that he profited by their confidences regarding the police measures for catching the unknown burglar, who was raiding Highgate.

Parker was well known to many Highgate residents, and when he opened his workshop he was called to do repairs in several houses, some of which he subsequently "burgled."

His method was generally the simple one of using a large table-knife to slide back the fastening of a window, but in some cases he went to the trouble of removing whole panes of glass by scraping the putty away. In most cases he rarely secured more than a few shillings in coin or a pair of boots. The stolen goods he used to sell to a "receiver," who has not yet been traced.

It was his silly way of spending money that led the police to suspect the carpenter-burglar. One of his weaknesses was to buy rings.

Another was to hire an open carriage and pair on Sundays and take two or three 'shady" companions for a drive.

The result was that Detective Sergeant Gale decided to watch him, and for a fortnight he "shadowed" the workshop from nightfall until daybreak.

Parker's daring is shown by the fact that when Sergeant Gale pounced upon him one evening he was wheeling away a handcart which he had stolen a few nights before from a man to whom he had sold it a week earlier. He was about to sell it again when he was arrested.

Nearly a dozen recent burglaries have been traced definitely to Parker.

Doctor—"A man of your physique needs perpetual exercise, and should not be perpetually indoors.' A sedentary regime doesn't suit you; you should live in the open air, and have plenty of walking. Let me see—what are you?" Patient—"A postman, doctor!"

Bronchitis Grows Chronic

And Returns Year After Year or Develops Into Asthma or Consumption. The Cure is

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Bronchitis is too serious a disease to trifle with.

Children are most likely to contract bronchitis, and if neglected, it becomes chronic and returns year after year until it wears the patient out or develops into some deadly lung disease.

Chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite and feelings of fatigue and languor are among the first symptoms.

The cough is dry and harsh. There are pains in the chest, which are aggravated by deep breathing and coughing. Expectoration is of a frothy nature, stringy, tenacious and sometimes streaked with blood.

Pains in the limbs or joints and extreme depression and weakness result from continuation of the disease.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, we believe, the most effective treatment for bronchitis that money will buy.

It is the most effective treatment for bronchitis because it is so far-reaching in its effect on the whole system, not only loosening the hard dry cough, but actually and thoroughly curing the disease so that it does not return.

Mrs. Inchmond Withrow, Shubenacadie, Hants Co., N. S., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with good success. My second daughter was troubled with bronchitis from the age of three weeks. Oftentimes I thought she would choke to death. The several remedies we got did not seem to be of much use, but the first dose of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine brought relief and further treatment made a thorough cure. This trouble used to come back from time to time but the cure is now permanent.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has saved us many doctor's bills, and I would not be without it in the house for many times its cost."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

The Hedley Gazette

and

Similkameen Advertiser.

Issued on Thursdays, by the HEDLEY GAZETTE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, at Hedley, B. C.

Subscriptions in Advance

Per Year.....$2.00
Six Months.....1.00

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

Transient Advertisements—not exceeding one inch, $1.00 for one insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over one inch, 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Transients payable in advance.

Land Notices—Certificates of improvement etc., $7.00 for 60-day notices, and $5.00 for 30-day notices.

Contract Advertisements—One inch per month, $1.25; over 1 inch and up to 4 inches, $1.00 per inch per month. To constant advertisers taking larger space than four inches, on application, rates will be given of reduced charges, based on size of space and length of time.

Advertisements will be changed once every month if advertiser desires, without any extra charge. For changes oftener than once a month the price of composition will be charged at regular rates.

Changes for contract advertisements should be in the office by noon on Tuesday to secure attention for that week's issue.

A. MEGRAW,
Managing Editor.

New Moon Jan. 5. Full Moon Jan. 21.
First quar. Jan. 13. Last quar. Jan. 27.

1905 JAN. 1905

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

The Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia will meet shortly in Nelson and the programme outlined to engage their attention is both lengthy and weighty, including such topics as organization of a department of mines as a branch of the Dominion Government service, the imposition of a duty on rough lumber coming into Canada, the encouragement of zinc production, a scheme for forest preservation, especially from fires; cancellation of reserves on land, changes in system of provincial surveys of land, to prevent issue of duplicate titles to the same portions of land, an occurrence quite possible under present conditions; and finally assistance to a Coast to Kootenay railway, and to the Kootenay Central railway, running north and south in the East Kootenay valley from the Crow's Nest line to the main line of the C. P. R. The part of the programme that most concerns us in the Similkameen, is that of railway extension which they are going to make include both the coast to Kootenay and the Kootenay Central. It is to be hoped that they will not forget that Kootenay is already pretty well carved up with railways and that before anything was known of the district sought to be served by this Kootenay Central, the Similkameen was producing in its cattle trade and its placers, more wealth than all the Kootenays put together, and yet to-day there is not a foot of railway in the whole of the Similkameen electoral district. The Coast-Kootenay road is the one most needed in the province to-day, and it is to be hoped that its speedy completion will not be imperilled by any Kootenay Central red herrings, introduced at this stage by the Associated Boards of Trade.

The speech from the throne read by his excellency Earl Grey on the opening of the Dominion House is declared to have been "a remarkably dull production," for beyond the intimation that provincial autonomy was to be granted to the Canadian Northwest territories, the speech was devoid of public interest and remarkable only for what it didn't say. The point that dwellers in the Similkameen would have preferred most to see in it, is some statement of what the Dominion Government is going to do for the Coast-Kootenay railroad. Last session they led Hill to expect that the V. V. &E. charter granted by the Dominion Government (the provincial charter has long since expired) would be amended so as to give expropriation rights for the section up the Boundary creek from Midway to Phoenix; but prorogued the House without touching the question. Without this, Hill apparently does not want to move westward from Midway, and immediately upon prorogation of the House in July last, before anything had been done, it was given out that the rails would not even be laid last year on the section from Curlew to Midway; and neither they were, although the grading had been completed early in the fall. That no mention has yet been made of what this session will bring forth, is not re-assuring. An Ottawa dispatch to the coast papers, however, states that the British Columbia members, the solid seven, are behind the Coast-Kootenay and that the missing piece of legislation will be forthcoming this session. Let us all hope that they will be more successful in this than they have been in the matter of the customary grant to the Dominion Exhibition, which singularly failed to connect this year, apparently because it happened to be British Columbia's turn for the exhibition.

Progress in Board of Trade Organization.

The meeting called by the special committee, appointed at a former public meeting to obtain information as to organization of a Board of Trade, was held in the Gazette Hall on Monday night.

The principal business was that arising out of the committee's report which was submitted. Following is the report:

"We, the committee appointed at a public meeting held on January 2nd, 1905, to inquire into the working of Boards of Trade, beg to report as follows: From information and data received from several Boards of Trade in the province, including those of Vancouver, Nelson and Vernon as well as the Associated Boards of Trade of eastern British Columbia, we believe it is in the mining and commercial interests of Hedley and district that a Board of Trade be organized at Hedley forthwith; that the funds of the organization could be used to best advantage in schemes of advertising and of equipping a bureau of information of the resources of Hedley and district, and that incorporation, or affiliation with the Associated Boards (both of which are costly) be deferred for the present.

In our perusal of the by-laws of several organizations, we find those adopted by the Okanagan Board of Trade, at Vernon, to be the most suitable to our requirements.

We now hand you a copy of the said by-laws, and recommend that the by-laws drafted for an organization be on lines somewhat similar to those referred to. All of which is respectfully submitted."

The report was favorably received by the meeting and was adopted as read, on motion of Messrs. Brass and Fraser.

Messrs. McLean and Schubert moved that a Board of Trade be organized to be known as the Hedley Board of Trade, and that a committee be appointed to enrol members. The motion carried, and was followed by a motion by Messrs. A. F. McDonald and J. D. Brass that the committee consist of Messrs. McLean, Gladden and the chairman, which was also carried.

The meeting adjourned on motion of Messrs. Oliver and Tingley, to meet again on Monday the 30th, at 7:30 p.m.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

PITTSBURG Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. H. Parkinson, as agent for L. W. Shatford, F. M. C. B62028, and W. F. Cameron, F. M. C. B22476, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

R. H. PARKINSON.

Dated Dec. 12, A.D., 1904. 1-8

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

BOSTON Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. H. Parkinson ar agent for W. F. Cameron, administratos of the estate of G. M. Stumps, Free Miner's Certificate No. B22476, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the aboye claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

R. H. PARKINSON.

Dated Dec., 12, A.D., 1904. 1-8

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

STEMWINDER AND CHARTER OAK Mineral Claims, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles deB. Green as agent for M. K. Rodgers, free miner's certificate No. B85326 and for George H. Cahill, F. M. C. No. B78915, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1904.

1-8 C. deB. GREEN.

KETTLE RIVER ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all assessed taxes and income tax assessed and levied under the "Assessment Act, 1903," for the Kettle River Assessment District, are now due and payable for the year 1905, at my office, situate at the Government office, Fairview, B. C.

This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Fairview, B. C. this 14th day of January, 1905.

JAS. R. BROWN,
Asst. Assessor and Collector.
1-1 Kettle River Assessment District.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

LORENIA, LION'S PAW, RENO, CANADIAN BELL, COPPER WORLD FRACTION and MIDNIGHT SUN Mineral Claims, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: In Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Francis W. Groves, acting as agent for Horatio J. Duffey, free miner's certificate No. 5893, and T. D. Pickard, free miner's certificate No. B62035, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 20th day of January, A. D., 1905.

2-8 FRANCIS W. GROVES.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY

To discuss the advisability of Life Insurance. Everybody now admits it. The two things to be decided are:

WHICH COMPANY?

and

WHAT AMOUNT?

Let us help you to decide these! Briefly stated, the answer to the first is

The Mutual Life of Canada
(old Ontario Mutual.)

and to the second

All You Can Carry.

The MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA is the only Canadian company that is purely mutual, all its profits going to the policy holders, and no foreign company (stock or mutual) doing business in Canada has been able to do as well for its policy holders, or give insurance at as favorable rates.

Take a policy in it before 1905 is out and come in for this year's profits.

W. J. TWISS, Manager, Vancouver.
A. MEGRAW, District Agent, Hedley.

Make No Mistake!

Moffet's Best

IS STILL THE BEST FLOUR. MADE UNDER CONDITIONS OF ABSOLUTE PURITY, BUT NOT BLEACHED.

THE COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO., Ltd.
VERNON and ENDERBY, B.C.

SIMILKAMEEN
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

Single and Double Drivers. Saddle and Pack Horses.

Wood for Sale.

HOPKINS & McINNES, Proprietors, Hedley, B. C.

When in Keremeos
STOP AT
The Central Hotel
TWEDDLE & REITH, Proprietors.

Good Accommodation and Strict Attention to the Wants of the Public. Livery Barn in Connection.

MAGAZINES

City Drug and Book Store
HEDLEY, B.C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR—
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES; BRUSHES, COMBS AND TOILET REQUISITES; TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY; BOOKS AND STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

Your Trade Solicited. Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

JOHN LOVE
Druggist and Stationer.

PERIODICALS

Hotel Keremeos
GEO. KIRBY, Manager.

First Class in Every Respect. Commercial and Mining Headquarters of the Keremeos and Lower Similkameen Valleys. Post House on Penticton-Princeton Stage Line.

KEREMEOS, - - B. C.

J. A. SCHUBERT
Wholesale and Retail
General Merchant

Groceries	Hardware
Dry Goods	Flour and Feed
Gents' Furnishings	Sash and Doors
Boots and Shoes	Lumber and Shingles
Etc., Etc.	Etc., Etc.

Stores—HEDLEY and PENTICTON.

Town and District.

Remember the Board of Trade meeting on Monday night in the Gazette Hall.

W. Henderson and W. J. Snodgrass were in Keremeos yesterday on telephone business.

Augustus Schubert, brother of our townsman J. A. Schubert, has been elected reeve of Spallumcheen.

J. D. Kearns is snuffing out incipient fires in Vernon with the Phoenix fire extinguisher.

W. A. Forbes was laid up for a few days last week with a severely cut foot.

Electric lights have been put in the gymnasium to permit the playing of basket ball, which proved too dangerous with oil lamps.

The regular monthly social meeting of the Twentieth Century Club will be held in the church on Friday evening next. The committee in charge have prepared an interesting program. Everybody welcome.

F. W. Groves, C. E., returned to Princeton on Saturday. He had been down at Keremeos to meet W. H. Armstrong with reference to some engineering work required on the Coulthard ranch.

Mr. F. H. French, local manager of W. T. Shatford & Co's store, went to Fairview last week and will be there for some time, stock-taking. Mr. C. Hairsine of the Fairview branch came over on Thursday to take his place here.

Mr. and Mrs. Schubert and Master Bert left on Tuesday morning for Penticton. They intend taking a holiday for a few weeks, and before returning to Hedley will spend some time with Mr. Schubert's relations at Spallumcheen.

The first official school meeting was held on Monday evening at Nickel Plate, and was well attended by those who are interested in school matters. Messrs. G. P. Jones, Chas. Joyner and E. Mills were elected as provisional trustees, to fill office until the end of June, 1905.

The telephone wire is now all strung from Penticton to Fairview, and by tonight it will have been completed from Fairview to Keremeos. The line from Keremeos to Hedley which had been strung as far as the Ashnola, will in all probability be completed into Hedley before next week's paper is issued.

The following are the arrivals at Hotel Similkameen for the past week: T. I. Dickinson, Rossland; Carl Hairsine, Fairview; W. E. Welby, Penticton; Hugh Hunter, Princeton; J. Sketchley, Loomis, Wash.; Rev. A. J. Fowlie, Princeton; James Tingley, Kamloops; C. H. Rowlands, Berkley, Cal., and G. H. Flower, Vancouver.

The new boiler at the power house referred to briefly last week, is of a type quite new to the Gazette, and is known as the Mumford, manufactured in Nova Scotia. It is a fire tube, the length of boiler being 18 feet. The fire-box is built right into the end of the boiler and, with the combustion chamber, takes up 9 feet or half of its entire length, although the grate bars only go back 6 feet, leaving 3 feet between the grates and the ends of the tubes as a combustion chamber. Around the fire-box is a water shell, into which the feed water is first introduced; and a dome 30 inches in diameter runs the total length of the boiler. The rig looks likely for being both economical and a quick steamer.

The B. C. Mining Record, published in Victoria, begins the year under new editorial management. Mr. E. Jacobs, one of the best, if not the very best writer on mining topics in the province, is now at the helm. It is doubtful whether there is any other place in the province where the public have learned more about the actual operation of its mines and smelters than in the Boundary district, and it was Mr. Jacobs who accomplished this. The mine operators of the Boundary learned in time that no improper use would be made of information imparted to Mr. Jacobs, and they took him into their confidence. That they were right in doing so, the sequel has proven, for in no way has any confidence been abused, and the general public were satisfied that they were being kept thoroughly posted on all essentials. This is as it should be, for after all, both the mine operators and the public dependent upon the mining industry have rights, and the press will do well to emulate Mr. Jacobs' example, of striking the golden mean and imparting information that is absolutely accurate and reasonably full.

Government agent Hugh Hunter, of Princeton, made a descent upon Hedley last week. When Mr. Hunter brings with him that voracious looking pair of saddle-bags, there is no escape. The only satisfaction is to "sass" him.

The snowfall in the mountains this winter so far is reported to be below the average. On the summit between the Nickel Plate and Keremeos creek, where from 6 to 7 feet is common, a measurement a few days ago showed only two feet.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle.

On Wednesday, January 18th, the Ladies' Sewing Circle held their first meeting in the new year, to review their past work and decide on work for 1905.

This society was organized in August 1904, and in that month held an ice cream social, clearing $42. This sum was voted to provide a dinner service for the use of the society on social occasions, and to form a fund to purchase materials for a bazaar to be held in December. This was duly held and $116 was made, clear of all expenses. The society voted the payment of $38.75 due for repairs, etc., to church parsonage, and the remaining sum was handed to the trustees of the Methodist church towards lumber to build a new parsonage.

This organization is small—only ten in number—but is always pleased to receive new members. It meets on every second Wednesday at members' homes from 2 till 4 p.m.

The society received a very acceptable Christmas present from Messrs. Finnegan and Tingley, of a moveable cupboard for keeping the property of the Society.

President, Mrs. Garrison; vice-president, Mrs. Rodgers; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Docksteader; assistant secretary, Mrs. Hocking.

PENTICTON NOTES.

The Ellis deal is now an accomplished fact, and the Messrs. Shatford have now in hand the gigantic task of portioning out this vast estate for the needs of the big army of peaceful invaders, who are about to locate on this extensive and fertile area. The vanguard, consisting of about eight well-to-do Manitoba farmers, arrived on Wednesday of last week and viewed the country near Penticton, and were so well pleased that each one secured a site. Among the party were two business men, who also have secured town property here with a view of going into business.

W. T. Shatford, accompanied by F. H. Latimer, C. E., and another party of land-seekers, arrived on Monday night's boat. Mr. Latimer proceeds immediately with the work of laying out additional town lots adjoining the present townsite, while negotiations are pending towards the absorbtion of the old townsite by the new company. The land hunters are mostly from Manitoba, and are in on the ground floor and will secure choice property.

Mr. T. Ellis and family contemplate visiting England this spring.

Logging Accident.

On Friday morning last an accident occurred at the Hedley Lumber Company's camp on Stirling creek, that gave two of the loggers, Dugald McMillan and Wm. Cook, a very close call for their lives.

These men were loading logs on a pair of sleighs when another log that was coming down the chute, for some unknown cause, jumped the chute and came towards where they were working. It struck the end of the top log on the sled and made it spin around like a stick of black thorn. Cook was sitting on this top log and was hurled over twenty feet away, falling in the creek. McMillan was on the ground and the log struck him, breaking one arm and giving him a bad shaking up. Cook was dazed with the shock he received, but has made a quick recovery and is going to start work again this week. McMillan's shaking up as well as the broken arm was more severe. Dr. Whillans is in attendance and does not think that any internal injuries have resulted.

Mrs. G. B. Lyon

Dry Goods

Fancy Goods

Boots & Shoes

Millinery in Latest Styles.

HEDLEY, - B.C.

ALFALFA MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Cured Meats

Wholesale and Retail

All Orders Promptly Delivered.

Rates Given to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

5 Per Cent. off for Cash.

10 " " off on Saturdays.

R. J. Wynne, MANAGER.

Hotel Similkameen

HEDLEY, B.C.

The Leading Hotel of the Similkameen Valley.

This House is New and First Class in Every Respect, being Equipped with all Modern Conveniences—Electric Light, 'Phone, Baths, Etc.

Rates Moderate

A. McDERMOTT, Prop.

The Reason Why

WE DO THE BIGGEST BUSINESS:

Our Goods AND **Our Prices** ARE **The Best**

are the Best on the Market, Up-to-Date and always Fresh and Clean.

are Reasonable, and always the Same to Everybody.

Goods are the Cheapest; don't buy inferior goods when you can get the Best at the Same Price.

W. T. SHATFORD & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise of Every Description

HEDLEY, B. C.

..Bread For Sale..

—AT—

Schubert's Store.

JAS. M. CODY, Hedley, B.C.

Fairview's Leading Hotel.....

The Golden Gate

H. JONES, Proprietor.

This house was lately overhauled and enlarged, and is now comfortable and convenient.

Charges moderate.

FAIRVIEW, B. C.

Hedley Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

HEDLEY, - - B. C.

Strictly First Class Service.
Special Attention given to the Travelling Public.
Teaming of all kinds done.
Horses Bought and Sold.

W. F. REVELY, Proprietor.

The Pioneer Carriage and Repair Shop

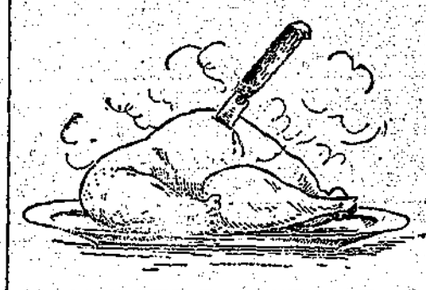
HEDLEY, - - B. C.

Horse-Shoeing and all kinds of Blacksmithing done. : :

GEO. H. SPROULE, Proprietor.

Cawston & Edmond

HEDLEY, B. C.



=BUTCHERS=

Similkameen bred and Similkameen fed Cattle

have long been noted for furnishing the finest meats for the Boundary and the Kootenays.

Buy it at home and know that you are getting the BEST.

Choice Meats Always on Hand.

HOTEL HEDLEY

The Leading House For Commercial Men. : : :

Best Only Provided for Table and Bar.

D. G. HACKNEY, Prop.

IONA HOUSE

WHEN journeying to the Boundary Country arrange your plans to stop and rest a while at the IONA HOUSE, the halfway hotel between Midway and Sidley. This is where the stage stops for dinner. Good Accommodation at Moderate Rates.

J. S. McLean, Proprietor.

The Home

CHOICE RECIPES.

Beef Loaf.—One pound meat put through chopper, 1 egg, salt and pepper, one cup stale bread crumbs, summer savory or sage to taste, lump of butter the size of an egg. Form into a loaf and put into a hot frying-pan with dripping enough to brown it. Brown on each side, then pour three cups boiling water around loaf and cook covered on top of the stove for an hour and a half.

Saratoga Potatoes.—Peel and slice on a slaw-cutter into cold water, wash thoroughly, and drain; spread between the folds of a clean cloth, rub and pat until dry. Fry a few at a time in boiling lard; salt as you take them out. Saratoga potatoes are often eaten cold. They can be prepared three or four hours before needed, and if kept in a warm place they will be crisp and nice. They are used for garnishing game and steaks.

Boiling Potatoes—To boil a potato well requires more attention than is usually given. They should not be pared before boiling; they lose much of the starch by so doing, and are made insipid. Put them into a kettle of clear cold water, with a little salt, cover closely, and boil rapidly, using no more water than will just cover them, as they produce a considerable quantity of fluid themselves while boiling, and too much water will make them heavy. As soon as just done instantly pour off the water, set them back on the range, and leave the cover off the saucepan till the steam has evaporated. They will then, if a good kind be dry and mealy. This is an Irish receipt, and a good one.

Fried Cakes Without Eggs.—Take one and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of thick cream, two cups of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, about two and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda, and flour to mix. Roll, cut into rings, and fry in very hot lard.

Rolled Fig Pudding.—Cut the stem from one-half of a pound of figs, then chop fine, add three-quarters of a cupful of sugar and one-half of a cupful of boiling water, and simmer gently until cooked to a smooth paste. Mix well together one cupful of chopped suet, one cupful and a half of flour, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Add sufficient milk to mix to a soft dough. Roll out half an inch thick, spread with the fig paste (which should be partly cooled), roll up, and steam for three hours. For the sauce cream well together one-third of a cupful of butter and two-thirds of a cupful of sugar. Add two well-beaten eggs and one cupful of boiling water. Stir over the fire until thickened, add one teaspoonful of vanilla, and serve with the pudding.

Lamb Boulettes.—Take the scrap ends of uncooked meat, enough to measure one pint; put through a mincer. Add to this twelve mint leaves, quarter of an onion minced fine, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, good dash of pepper, three rolled milk crackers yolks of two eggs. Roll into small fingers; dip into beaten yolks, then cracker crumbs; fry in deep fat. Serve on new cabbage, shredded, cooked tender, then drained, and hot cream, butter, pepper, and salt added. Garnish with hard-boiled eggs.

Cabbage a la Creole.—Chop fine one head of cabbage, two onions, two green peppers, one bunch of celery. Leave in salt water over night. Then drain. Boil enough vinegar to cover, add a little sugar, put into jars, and seal.

"Old Reliable" Cake Mixture.—Two eggs, one cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of milk, butter the size of an egg, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful flavoring, salt flour to make stiff batter. Cream sugar and butter together, add eggs (which must have been well beaten), then the milk; sift in cream of tartar, soda, and salt, with flour, and add flavoring. This mixture may be, in turn, marble, chocolate, according as you color, flavor, and divide it.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

For flaky pastry use the best lard; it is cheaper than cooking butter, and makes delicious pastry.

When adding boiling milk to beaten eggs put in a spoonful at a time and the eggs will not then curdle.

The secret in baking sponge cakes is to have a steady oven and not to open the door for the first twenty minutes.

Air the house thoroughly every morning, especially in winter, opening opposite doors and windows for five to fifteen minutes.

Bedroom windows should never be entirely closed, if the owner is in fair health; even in the coldest night in winter a window should be open an inch at the top.

Salt fish can be quickly freshened by soaking in sour milk. Dry carefully, and cook as usual.

All traces of mud can be eradicated from a black dress or coat by rubbing the spots with a piece of raw potato.

In cases of Poisoning.—One tablespoonful of mustard in half a pint of warm water is within the reach of everybody, and is moreover an excellent emetic.

To boil onions.—Peel onions of equal size, and let them lie an hour in cold water. Put these on to cook in boiling milk and water, simmer slowly till tender. Drain and serve with melted butter sauce.

To soften leather there is nothing so penetrating and softening as neatsfoot oil. I have known it work on leather that has not been touched by other oils.

A blacking for the home may easily be made by mixing the following ingredients together: one pound of treacle, one pound of ivory black, two ounces of olive oil and one ounce of vitriol. Be very careful in mixing the vitriol not to let it touch your hands.

To Clean Paint Brushes.—First soak the brushes in turpentine, and afterwards wash in soapy water in which a little soda is dissolved. For brushes that have been used for varnish, use spirits of wine or methylated spirit instead of turpentine.

Coffee is a very valuable stimulant to the brain and nerves, though it has only a slight amount of nutriment. Mixed with more than half its quantity of milk, coffee forms the most perfect breakfast beverage for hard working men and women, especially those who lead an active life.

How to save Starch.—After using a bowl of starch do not throw away what is left. Put the basin on one side, and when the starch has dropped to the bottom pour off the water. Place the basin in the oven for five minutes. The starch will be found in hard cakes and can be put away ready for use another day.

On Freckles.—These may be removed by rubbing the following lotion on face and hands at night, before going to bed: One ounce of lemon juice, a quarter of a drachm of powdered borax, and half a drachm of sugar. Mix thoroughly, and let it stand in a bottle for three days. Shake before using.

To Clean a Mackintosh Cloak.—First dip the garment in cold, soft water, then with a scrubbing brush and yellow soap proceed to scrub it all over, having spread it on the table. When the dirt is removed, dip the cloak in repeated waters to get rid of the suds, but do not wring it. Hang up in the air, or in an airy room, but do not put near the fire. Paint or grease spots must be removed by spirits of turpentine and common soap will perform the rest. The dirtiest part will need most scrubbing. N.B.—In cleaning a mackintosh always avoid hot water.

HAPPY HOMEMAKERS.

Have many interests.

A kiss is the emblem of love.

Remember that flowers brighten the home.

Angry words never improved the happiness of any home.

Never waste food. Always have a thought for the poor and needy.

Know how to talk and how to listen, how to entertain and amuse.

Use only what you can comfortably afford, for quality and quantity.

Let your home appear bright and sunny. It is not easy to be unpleasant in a cheerful room.

A certain formality is necessary to save everyday life from triviality and freedom from looseness.

Do not overcrowd your rooms with small nick-nacks. They tend to create anxiety lest they should be damaged.

Attend to the "niggling particularities" of the household whilst the bread-winner is absent. Forget them when he comes home.

SOME COSTLY FRUITS.

Zanzibar Apples at Ten Dollars Each Bite.

It will interest a great many people to know that in some of the very expensive restaurants in New York and other big cities fabulous prices are charged for some kinds of fruit. In fact, you can order a special dessert in some places that will cost anywhere from $25 to $250. These deserts will consist principally of fruit dainties, to provide which the greater part of the world has been ransacked. There are peculiar apples from Zanzibar, looking rather like turnips; pears in appearance strongly resembling oranges from Northern Africa; grapes from English hothouses; and Australia will most likely be represented by the Eiffel Tower pineapple.

Of all fruits Zanzibar apples are perhaps the rarest. Dozens of trees together only bear a few of these apples, and the time for picking them has to be carefully selected, must be gathered just a month before they would ripen, otherwise they will very quickly spoil.

These Zanzibar apples have reached the enormous price of $100 each. They are not large, probably containing about ten bites at $10 a bite. The apples have to be specially ordered, for no caterer would ever dream of keeping them in stock.

Custard apples are another expensive luxury. They can be purchased at prices ranging from $5 to $25 each, according to quality, and, according to those whose judgment in such matters is considered to be absolutely correct, must be eaten with popper and salt. Two of the most fashionable fruits in the winter months are Muscat grapes and strawberries, and until the end of January the latter are beyond the reach of moderate means.

"Does her hair curl naturally?" "Well, her natural hair doesn't!"

SHIP'S STRANGE VISITORS

THEY ARE MANY STRANGE AND WEIRD THINGS.

Animals and Insects That Are Never Seen by the Passenger.

Many strange and weird things inhabit foreign-bound ships in the form of animals and insects that are rarely suspected and never seen by the ordinary passenger.

Most people are aware that the presence of rats on board ship is inevitable, whether the vessel be of wood or iron. Indeed, sailors consider them safe shipmates, and sure signs that the vessel is seaworthy and not in danger of sinking. The sight of rats deserting a ship is sufficient to discourage any sailor from going on board for a trip, but, on the other hand, too many rodents on board spoil everything. Numbers make them bold, and, instead of staying in the hold where the cargo is stored, they invade the sailor's quarters, and even make their appearance in the captain's cabin.

But rats are not by any means the only strange visitors that travel in ships without the consent of either owner or captain. There are many insects that migrate from one quarter of the globe to another by means of the vessels which ply between distant ports. Indeed, the spread of nearly all kinds of living creatures has been dependent on the ships of civilized nations. Winged pests and blessings have been steadily carried to new countries by this means.

Not long ago a ship from one of the tropical countries was followed by

A SWARM OF BUTTERFLIES,

which persistently hovered round the rigging of the vessel until the shore was lost in the mists. Then the insects alighted on the masts and decks. A few desappeared in the night and were destroyed in the water or reached shore safely. Some of the others hid away in the cabins and hold of the ship.

After the trip of some thirty days the vessel reached England, and from their hiding-places in the ship a few of these butterflies emerged and flew ashore. Thus an entirely new species of butterfly was introduced into England. Cockroaches are too ancient an importation to be worthy of more than a passing notice. Grain-carrying ships are overrun with weevils, and these grubs do an immense amount of harm to the cargoes.

Ships engaged in fruit carrying from warm countries are often visited by a miscellaneous collection of queer creatures. Concealed in the bunches of bananas there may be poisonous reptiles and insects that have travelled half round the globe. They may sting or bite the hand of some receiver of fruit, or they may be killed before they have inflicted any harm. Sometimes, however, they escape ashore, and if the new country proves congenial to their growth and multiplication they may in a very short time establish a progeny that will eventually spread in all directions.

POISONOUS SNAKES

of the tropics have thus been introduced into lands where none were ever known to exist before. Moths of a destructive nature constantly go to countries in the fruit ships, and their spread is only a matter of time and opportunity.

They are visitors that cause no trouble to the sailors, who are very often not even aware of their presence on board, but they prove expensive to the farmers and inhabitants of the land where they become established.

Even flowers and plants from other countries bring with them new migrants in the shape of bugs, bees, and other insects. Concealed in the blossom or curled-up leaf of the plants, they remain dormant during the long voyage, but when they reach a land where climate and surroundings are conducive to their propagation and active growth, they come forth to establish themselves in the land of their adoption.

Thus from the West Indies we have brought insects by the hundreds concealed in the beautiful Easter Lily blossoms, and from all parts of the world strange insects hidden away in the cup-like blooms of orchids, which hunters risked their lives to secure, have been introduced in our midst to work destruction or add to our pleasures. Not all visitors on our incoming ships are obnoxious. Some are of distinct value to our country, and their introduction in this secret way very often works out successfully problems of great public and

COMMERCIAL VALUE.

Most travellers to India and China will remember the revulsion of feeling with which they were seized on first detecting a scorpion or mosquito in their soup at luncheon or dinner. Some of the liners which are kept constantly for the traffic from Aden to Bombay, and known as the Red Sea boats, are never free from these pests.

With the tramp ships that visit the South Pacific monkeys and parrots are the most common visitors. It is a very frequent occurrence, after a "tramp" has not touched at any port for a week or so, for the sailors to find that their food is continually being stolen. They know at once that monkeys are on board. A vigorous search is instituted, with the result that at least one monkey is shortly afterwards found, and sometimes half-a-dozen. These animals resist capture at first, but soon accept the inevitable, and become in a very short time great chums with the sailors. When England is reached Jack takes them ashore and disposes of them for ready cash to dealers in the neighborhood of the docks. Many of the parrots brought to this country have been visitors on "tramp" boats.—London Tit-Bits.

PLOT REVEALED.

Prisoner Invents Machine for the Destruction of Ships.

A plot to blow up steamships, for the sake of recovering insurance moneys, conceived in a cell at Dartmoor prison and carried out in a suburb of Liverpool after the inventor's release, was revealed to the world at the Liverpool assizes a few days ago. A man named William Jago was the accused. Many bold adventures and audacious crimes had previously been crowded into his life. Besides having served a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment for forgery, he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having robbed the mails while acting as chief officer on board an Atlantic liner.

A short, thick-set, bearded man, with a clever face, Jago, who has been a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve and a master of many ships, made a clever defence.

The allegation was that, having insured a wooden packing case for £400, he filled it with inflammable assortment of fire-lighters, charcoal, paper, and clothing saturated with creosote oil and sprinkled over with a mixture of sulphur and nitre. In this he placed an india-rubber tubing containing sulphuric acid and nitre, which gradually ate its way through the rubber and came in contact with a glass tube containing chlorate of potash. This caused an explosion and set fire to the box in the ship's hold when three days out on the voyage from Liverpool to Hamburg. The fire was put out at sea, and the box, the contents of which were only partly destroyed, was analyzed.

Jago's alternative theory was ingenious. It was that when ruminating in his cell in Dartmoor Jail the idea of a non-deviating ship's compass occurred to him, and he evolved a new patent which, on coming out of prison, he began to develop. He took a small house at Egremont and lived there alone, finding work as a laborer under the district council, and making, in his spare time, a number of chemical experiments. He produced letters from foreign legations to show that he had been in correspondence over some patent, and said he had been advised not to sell the compass for £1,000. Among other things he had discovered how to preserve milk in fluids by means of charcoal, and called a clerical gentleman to prove that he tasted the preservative.

He determined to take his compass, of which he had now made a working model, to New York, but as, owing to his record, it would be difficult to book a passage from Liverpool, he determined to go via Hamburg, and was sending his packing case on ahead. He placed the working model inside, and threw in the charcoal and the nitre and sulphur simply because they would come in useful for the experiments in America.

As he failed to account for the absence of any tangible sign of mechanism in the box, however, the jury concluded that the much-vaunted working model devised in prison for improving navigation was nothing less than a diabolical instrument of destruction.

Mr. Justice Phillimore, who characterized insurance frauds as the worst kind of frauds because they involved the loss of property and often of life, said that the best service the prisoner could render was to act as a finger-post to warn others. He sentenced him to fifteen years' penal servitude.

PAPER KETTLES.

Preparations are being made to furnish the soldiers of the German army with paper kettles. It is understood that the new devices are the invention of a Japanese. Although the utensils are made of pliable paper they hold water readily. By pouring water over them they can be hung over the fire without burning for a length of time sufficient to boil the water. One kettle can be so used about eight times, and the cost is only two cents. The chief advantage in favor of the unique receptacle is that they are much lighter to carry than anything else yet devised.

SCHOOL FOR PARROTS.

A school for parrots has been opened in Philadelphia. It is a dame's school, the professor being a lady, and the birds are taught to speak by a phonograph repeating the same words and phrases for hours till they pick them up.

DECLINE IN WHEAT CROP.

A preliminary statement compiled by the Board of Agriculture shows that there is a decline in the British wheat acreage from 1,581,587 acres in 1903 to 1,375,284 in 1904. This is little more than a third of the acreage under wheat in 1869.

RELICS OF QUEEN DRAGA.

Murdered Queen's Possessions Sold by Auction.

The shadow of a great crime hung over Christie's salesroom the other day, when the jewellery and dresses the murdered Queen Draga of Servia, came under the hammer, says the London Express.

The tiarra which the ill-fated Queen wore on her wedding day, her robes of State, and the bracelets given her by the Czar, all were put up for public auction, but the total sum realized was only £2,335.

Tragedy was in the air. Society ladies, jostled by hawk-eyed dealers, shuddered under their sables, as they gazed at the gown which the dead Queen wore on the day when Alexander made her his Queen. Above them, hanging on the sale-room wall, was a portrait of Alexander and Draga, the Queen in the bloom of her beauty, leaning against her husband, and wearing that same bridal gown.

The gown, of pleated white satin, veiled with old Burgess lace, simply made and high in the neck, was made in Paris four years ago. The auctioneer suggested £60 for it, but the dealers shook their heads. Bidding commenced at £10 and slowly crept up to £30, at which price it changed hands.

For the State costume fashioned after the royal Servian model of the 14th century and worn at all the State receptions by Queen Draga, comprtition was keener. The robe itself is of royal purple velvet, richly embroidered with the arms of Servia in gold and silver thread.

The final bid was £270, and both purchases, it is understood, were on behalf of interested Servian parties who will have the gown restored to Servia.

One of the most interesting lots was the Czar's barbaric bracelet, with its big emerlalds and brilliants. Probably never before has the wedding gift of one European sovereign to the wife of another been sold by public auction. The Czar's wedding present was reported to be worth £4,000, but the highest bid was £480, at which price the bracelet was sold to Mr. Draysoll.

Only £115 was offered for the Persian Order of the Sun, with its diamond star and badge, presented to Draga by the Shah of Persia four years ago, in spite of the fact that the only others known to be in existence are those held by the Gorman Empress, the Czarina and Queen Margherita of Italy.

CHARITY ON THE CHEAP.

One of those toil-hardened, true-hearted chaps often read of in romances made his appearance in a street in Liverpool, England, the other day, and his sympathies were at once aroused by the sight of three or four old men standing about looking for work.

"I'll be hanged if it isn't hard on you," he replied, when they told him that they hadn't had any work for a month. "How would you like some oysters?"

They smacked their lips by way of reply, and he gathered up a crowd of eight, marched them to a restaurant, and ordered oysters for each one.

"It just does my soul good to see them eat!" he said to the owner of the place as the eight got to work.

"Yes, it's a beautiful sight," was the reply.

"It makes me feel good in here," continued the stranger, laying his hand on his heart.

"A good deed brings its own reward," was the soft answer of the retaurateur, as he calculated profits.

"I can't rest here—I must do further good," said the big-hearted man, and he rushed out and brought in three cabmen, a chimney-sweep, two boys, and an old woman, and ordered more oysters.

The fifteen people went for oyster soup in a manner to amaze, and their generous friend nudged the restaurateur in the ribs and said:—

"Just look at 'em! Oh, that I could feed the poor of all Liverpool!"

"You are a good man and Heaven will reward you," replied the proprietor, as he filled up the dishes again.

The stranger said he wanted to bring in just five more, so as to say that he had fed an even score, and he rushed out after them, while the restaurateur sent out for more oysters and bread.

He has not seen the philanthropist since, and now requires cash down from his customers.

LONG LEASE.

Probably one of the longest leases known was granted for a small piece of meadow land, some sixteen acres in extent, in Surrey, England. It is for the term of 2,900 years, and was granted on St. Michael's Day in 1651, at the singular rental of a "red rose when demanded." It is not stipulated that the rose shall be the product of this land, which is fortunate, for no such rose grows anywhere on the sixteen acres.

WEDDING-RING DRAMA.

A Berlin bridegroom had just reported that he had swallowed his wedding-ring. He suffered intense agonies and vowed he was dying, until his pockets were searched for money to pay for a telegram, when the ring was found in the lining of his waistcoat. He became well in a few minutes.

TREATMENT OF THE POOR.

How the City of Berlin Handles the Problem.

Many interesting details regarding the condition and treatment of the poor by the municipality of Berlin are contained by the report forwarded to the State Department by United States Consul Haynes at Rouen, France. From this report it appears that is is a crime in Berlin to be out of work. When a ragged man makes his appearance on one of the streets in Berlin he is immediately requested by a policeman to show his papers. If they show that the bearer has slept more than a certain prescribed number of nights in an asylum for the homeless, from three to five days, he is immediately conducted to the work-house, which, although not a prison, resembles the latter in all details.

Every person of humble means is insured by the State in Germany. Clerks, shop assistants and servants are compelled to insure against sickness and old age. The State has built an immense sanitorium at Beelitz at a cost of nearly $2,500,000, where the invalid citizen is sent with his pension, in order to expedite his return to the ranks of the wage-earners. The whole object of the Berlin municipality is to secure the physical and intellectual well-being of its citizens, and although the Germans are not soft-hearted in the manner of achieving this purpose they have this recommendation—they succeed.

Dr. Freund, the chairman of State insurance in Berlin, takes the ground that the State should do everything to fit its citizens for the battle of commercial competitions, and when it has done everything, when it has first equipped, then safeguarded and afterward assisted in distress, it should punish sternly and steadfastly the lazy and the indolent. Fall sick, says the State to its work people, and we will nurse you back to vigor; drop out of employment and we will find you fresh work, grow old, and we will provide you with bread and butter; but become lazy and vagabond, and we will lock you up and make you work till you have paid the uttmost farthing of your debt.

Rags and misery dare not lie about in the park or scatter disease through the crowded streets. If there is any virtue in the unemployed the State will certainly develop it as well as it is possible to do so. There is a central bureau for providing men with work, and when a man knows that not to work means the work-house he solicits employment here and elsewhere with such a will as almost compels wages. In one year the State has secured employment for 50,000 men.

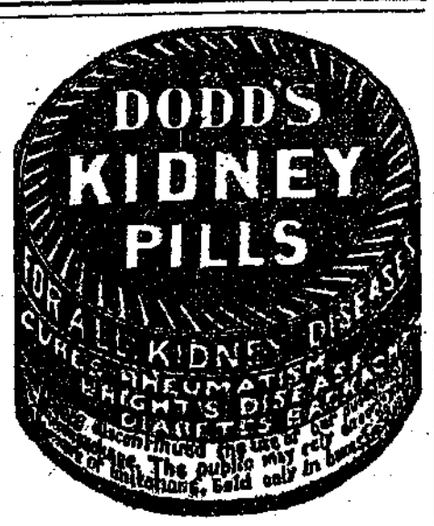
The citizen is provided with sanitary dwellings, with unadulterated food, with schools and technical colleges, and with insurance for sickness and old age. For a penny he can travel almost from one end of Berlin to the other by electric tramway or electric railway. His streets are clean, brilliantly lighted and noiseless; his cafes and music halls are innumerable. He lives in a palace. And all this is the result of municipal government by experts instead of by amateurs

DAY GROWING LONGER.

A scientific writer in the Electrical magazine advances the startling theory that the time occupied by our world in its diurnal rotation is slowly lengthening. The fact, he says, remains irrefutable that the duration of our present day is much less than it was some million years ago; but there are now several natural physical causes tending to effect a gradual arrest of the earth's proper motion about her axis.

The most important of these is the retarding effect of tidal action influenced by the sun and moon's attraction. The tides, no doubt, had an enormously greater effect during the early stages of the earth's career than at present; but while the retarding action of the tides still remains probably the greatest factor in the possible lengthening of the day, it must be infinitely less than formerly, when the globe was a molten state, and at a still earlier period when it was in a gaseous condition.

There are other retarding causes which have to do with the lengthening of the day—the drift of millions of tons of glaciers in their flow towards the equator, the weight of excoriae thrown up by volcanic action from possibly the depth of a mile to the earth's surface, and the action of magnetic currents, which would absorb some energy from the revolving mass that represents our world.



WAS IN ITS GRIP FOR 25 YEARS

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS KIDNEY DISEASE.

Remarkable Cure Reported From Quebec—The Lesson it Teaches.

Hunterstown, Que., Jan. 9—(Special).—The thousands of Canadians who suffer from Chronic Kidney complaint will be interested in the cure of Maxime Boucher of this place. For twenty-five years he suffered from Kidney Complaint. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him. Speaking of his case Mr. Boucher says:

"It was Dodd's Kidney Pills that cured me. For twenty-five years I suffered with the malady of the Kidneys. I felt always feeble and was often in pain. One day I received a Dodd's Almanac and read of many wonderful cures in it. Then I decided to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I took twenty-five boxes in all and now I am perfectly cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick Kidneys. If the disease has got a firm hold it takes them longer than if is just starting. But there is no form nor no stage of Kidney Disease that cannot be cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

NEIGHBORLY NEIGHBORS.

A rather humorous story is told of a lawyer and physician who lived next door to each other in a small country town.

The physician one day asked if he might borrow from the lawyer his edition of Shakespeare's works.

"You are welcome to read the work in my library," the lawyer answered, "but you can't take it away with you, I am sorry to say, for I have lost so many books through lending them that I have resolved never to let another volume leave my house."

A week passed, and the lawyer came and asked for the loan of his lawn-mower.

"I am only too glad to lend you my lawn-mower," said the physician, "though it is my rule never to let it leave my lawn. There, however, you may use it all you please."

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Lady—"Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?" The Tramp—"Madam, not to evade your question at all, but merely to obtain information, may I ask what practical utility moss is to a man in my condition?"

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

PROBLEM OF THE PAUPER.

Great Question Which England Has to Face.

England's greatest and most pressing problem to-day is not Imperial federation. Nor is it preferential tariffs within the Empire. The problem that is worrying her most is, what to do with her paupers, says the New York Sun.

One family out of four of that country's population earns normally less than $5 per week, and 8 per cent. of all the families in the kingdom have an average income less than this. In London one person in every five dies in the workhouse (a public poorhouse in which adult paupers are made to work), in public hospitals, or in public lunatic asylums. In 1887, out of 82,545 deaths in London, 17,000 took place in public institutions for paupers. This being the normal state of affairs, some idea may be formed of the frightful conditions existing among the laboring class when, as now, the country is suffering from a severe industrial depression. Hundreds of thousands of men and women are out of work, their little savings are where they wanted to bring on a quick, violent revolution. In the present emergency, as in past ones, they are not spinning theories or indulging in violent talk of riots, but a large portion of the intellect and wealth of the country is energetically endeavoring to ameliorate present bad conditions and to contrive some means to prevent their recurrence. The rich are contributing generously to the Mansion House and other funds for the relief of the poor; and meantime both socialists and non-socialists are attacking vigorously the land laws, which probably are at the root of present deplorable conditions.

There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean. 1B

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO." Look for agent in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

The game of chess is still included in the curriculum of Russian schools.

He—"Why did Miss Oldly take to the violin?" She—"Because a bow goes with it."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

ESTATES IN LONDON.

Bits of Land That Bring Their Noble Owners Wealth.

Viscount Portman owns less than 300 of London's 74,672 acres, but they are worth more than half a county elsewhere.

The Duke of Bedford is lord of 84,000 acres; but the 118 acres which lie within the four-mile radius are probably more valuable than all the rest put together. The Duke, it is said, draws an income of $60,000 from the tolls levied on the fruit and vegetables that enter Covent Garden Market, in addition to an enormous sum from rents.

The Duke of Westminster has two estates in London, either of which yields a truly regal income. From the two estates the Duke is said to draw many millions a year.

The Duke of Portland has a snug and very valuable little estate tucked away in the corner between Portland place and Marylebone road. In point of acres it is insignificant, but it produces in rents $2,500,000 a year.

When in the 17th century Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor of London, bought for a song a few acres in the districts known as Clerkenwell and Canonbury, he little dreamt that he was preparing a regal fortune for a noble family.

Sir John had a charming daughter who was wooed by a handsome but impecunious Baron, Lord Northampton, on whom the city Knight refused to smile as a potential son-in-law. But the young lover was determined to have his way in spite of pacernal frowns, and one day, so the story goes, he dressed himself as a baker's apprentice, called at the Knight's house, and carried off the heiress in his basket on the top of his head.

To this romantic incident the Lord Northampton of our day owes the enormous revenue that comes from his London property.

HABIT'S CHAIN.

Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break.

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a life-long habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach.

"I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 36 I was in very poor health, indeed. My sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard.

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing at all for coffee.

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Quality should always be the first consideration, price the next, remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand
Blue Ribbon

POULTRY

We can handle your poultry either alive or dressed to best advantage. Also your butter, eggs, honey and other produce.

THE LAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

INDIANS' SUPERSTITIONS.

Believe in Ghosts, Witches and Power of the Medicine Men.

The Indian believes there are boa constrictors in the streams of North America, and also that the South American tapir lives in North America. He calls the boa constrictor the iste-ach-war-nayer and calls the tapir nocas-oh-mer.

The Indian believes he has a cure and preventive for rabies or hydrophobia. He also believes he can cure any snake bite on earth, from a ground rattler to a velvet tail or diamond rattler. An Indian never was known to go mad from a dog bite or die from a rattler's bite, while other races succumb to the venom of a snake or go mad from the bite of a rabid dog. The Indian believes that cleansing the stomach each full of the moon by vomiting gives long life and good health to all who will practise it through life.

The Indian, when in battle and fatally wounded, believes that if his medicine man can reach him with his bitter medicine before he dies it will give his instant relief and he will be able to escape from the battlefield. He thinks every man is honest until he finds him out, in which event he loses all confidence in him and never gets over it.

The Indian never makes up after falling out with any one. He may speak to an enemy as he passes, but dies with the hatred in his heart.

He believes as much or has as much faith in an Indian doctor as the paleface has in his M.D. The Indian doctor claims he never undertakes to treat a patient unless he thoroughly understands the nature of the case.

The red man once believed in witches, but he does not now. He says some old time Indians were witches, but they are not the experts in medicine they once were. He believes that through their medicines was gained the power of witchcraft.

The Indian believes in ghosts, but claims that not many are able to see them; some never see them, while others do.

ALREADY SUPPLIED.

The man who has to pitch the hay
Sighs "Oh, to just sit down
Beside a desk and work the way
Those fellows do in town."
The man who's caged from morn till night
Takes liver pills, and then
Says sadly, "If I only might
Be on the farm again!"

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 23—01

He—"I suppose Miss de Millions married that poor young artist because she loved him?" She—"No; because her dearest friend loved him."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

When a Japanese audience wish to express disapproval of a play, they turn their backs to the stage.

An idea of the popularity of Tuckett's Marguerite Cigars may be gained from the fact that the sales in 1904 exceeded 12,000,000, which is by far the largest sale of any brand in the history of Canada.

She—"I think it's so silly of lovers to quarrel." He—"Yes. The making up is so expensive."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

HIS LAST PLACE.

A gentleman who was interviewing a valet asked him, "Why did you leave the last place you lived at?"

"Well, sir," replied the valet, "I didn't like it at all, and was glad to leave. But I could go back any time I like."

"Then, if you could go back again that shows you must bear a good character, so I'll engage you," said the gentleman.

It afterwards transpired that the last place the valet lived at was a prison.

Women kiss when they meet just to show the men that they are ready to do unto others as they would that others should do unto them

"Pinto" Shell Cordovan

Used in H.B.K. Mitts, Gloves and Moccasins—tough as whalebone, flexible, soft, pliable, scorch-proof, wind-proof, boil-proof, crack-proof, tear-proof, rip-proof, cold-proof, almost wear-proof—certainly the greatest leather ever used in mitts and gloves.

Like buckskin it is tanned without oil, unlike buckskin it is not porous, it is wind-proof—will outwear three buckskins.

"Pinto" Mitts and Gloves never crack or harden, never get sodden, are always warm, pliable, soft and comfortable.

Sold at all dealers but never without this brand:—

H.B.K. BRAND

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.
Montreal Winnipeg Dawson 2

A church of solid coral is a curiosity of the Isle of Mahe, which is the highest of the Seychelles group.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Only a very old lady can remember events that occurred twenty years ago.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

The "middle ages" we so often hear spoken of do not refer to the ladies. Ladies have no middle ages; they are all young or old!

When you think you have cured a cough or cold, but find a dry, hacking cough remains, there is danger. Take

Chiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

at once. It will strengthen the lungs and stop the cough.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

PROPERTY IN HEDLEY
Is A Good, Safe Investment

And Will Make Money

Hedley is the supply point for the Nickel Plate mountain, on which is situated the famous "Nickel Plate"—the richest gold mine in Canada—and many other promising mines and prospects. It is the mining and business centre of the

Similkameen

the new mining district which has already been proven, by a small amount of development work, to be one of the richest gold, copper and coal mining sections of

British Columbia.

HEDLEY is the chief town on the route of the proposed Coast-Kootenay railway; and with the advent of this road, which is assured in the near future, it will unquestionably become a large and important city, and town lots will bring big returns on money invested at the present time.

...PRICE OF LOTS...

Scott Ave. (main st.) ..... **$400 to $600**

Other Streets ..... **$200 to $400.**

....TERMS....

1-3 Cash; balance in 3 and 6 months, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

For Those Who Invest Now.

Purchase a few Lots before the Railway Comes

For Full Particulars, Maps Etc.,

-APPLY TO-

The Hedley City Townsite Company, Ltd.

L. W. SHATFORD,
Secretary and Manager,

= = = HEDLEY, B. C.

WE MAKE

One Grade Only

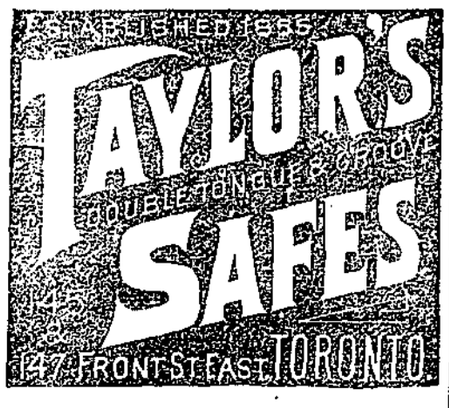
AND

THEY STAND THE

Heaviest Fires.

Never Known to Fail.

We do not make Thin Wall Safes.



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This hotel under new management has been re-modelled, and has ample accommodation for a large number of people. The table is supplied with the best in the market. The bar contains the popular brands of liquors and cigars.

Henderson & Fraser, Proprietors.

McLENNAN, McFEELY & CO., Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE,

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Grand Union Hotel

HERRING & WINKLER, PROPS.

Choice Liquors and Cigars always in stock.

Good Table and Comfortable Rooms.

Careful attention to wants of travelling public and regular boarders.

The GRAND UNION is the nearest to the works of the Daly Reduction Co., which makes it especially suited for regular boarders.

ALL WHITE HELP.

HEDLEY, B. C.

McDougall & Co's

LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES

Fairview

—ALSO—

Proprietors—FAIRVIEW AND PENTICTON STAGE LINE.

Good Horses and Rigs and Careful Drivers.

Teams furnished to do freighting, transferring and general teaming, and good saddle horses always on hand.

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PROPERTY IN HEDLEY
Is A Good, Safe Investment

And

Will

Make

Money

Hedley is the supply point for the Nickel Plate mountain, on which is situated the famous "Nickel Plate"—the richest gold mine in Canada—and many other promising mines and prospects. It is the mining and business centre of the

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the new mining district which has already been proven, by a small amount of development work, to be on of the richest gold, copper and coal mining sections of

British Columbia.

HEDLEY is the chief town on the route of the proposed Coast-Kootenay Railway; and with the advent of this road, which is assured in the near future, it will unquestionably become a large and important city, and town lots will bring big returns on money invested at the present time.

...PRICE OF LOTS...

Scott Ave. (main st.).....$400 to $600

Other Streets.....$200 to $400.

....TERMS....

1-3 Cash; balance in 3 and 6 months, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

For Those Who Invest Now.

Purchase a few Lots before the Railway Comes

For Full Particulars, Maps Etc.,

-APPLY TO-

The Hedley City Townsite Co'y, Ltd.

L. W. SHATFORD, Secretary and Manager, - - HEDLEY, B. C.

Mrs. G. B. Lyon

DRY GOODS

FANCY GOODS

BOOTS & SHOES

Millinery in Latest Styles

—AGENTS FOR—

MASON & RISCH Pianos.

HEDLEY, - - B. C.

ALFALFA MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Cured Meats

Wholesale and Retail

All Orders Promptly Delivered.

Rates Given to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

5 Per Cent. off for Cash.

10 " " off on Saturdays.

R. J. Wynne, MANAGER.

Try

Victoria Cross

CEYLON TEA.

Pure and Invigorating.

WE MAKE

One Grade Only

AND

THEY STAND THE

Heaviest Fires.

Never Known to Fail.

We do not make Thin Wall Safes.

Grand Union Hotel

HERRING & WINKLER, PROPS.

Choice Liquors and Cigars always in stock.

Good Table and Comfortable Rooms.

Careful attention to wants of travelling public and regular boarders.

The GRAND UNION is the nearest to the works of the Daly Reduction Co., which makes it especially suited for regular boarders.

ALL WHITE HELP.

HEDLEY, B. C.

McDougall & Co's

LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES

Fairview

—ALSO—

Proprietors—FAIRVIEW AND PENTICTON STAGE LINE.

Good Horses and Rigs and Careful Drivers.

Teams furnished to do freighting, transferring and general teaming, and good saddle horses always on hand.

The Commercial Hotel

HEDLEY, B. C.

This hotel under new management has been re-modelled, and has ample accommodation for a large number of people. The table is supplied with the best in the market. The bar contains the popular brands of liquors and cigars.

Henderson & Fraser, Proprietors.

McLENNAN, McFEELY & CO., Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

SPORTING GOODS.

China's reply to the Russian charges of violation of neutrality, has been forwarded to the powers, and is of a character to make Russia feel "sorry that she spoke," for not only is it a pretty thorough refutation of the charges made but places China in a much better light on the subject of neutrality observance. That Russia's position is any worse because of it, does not follow, for in her diplomacy she had already reached the stage where one lie more or less doesn't count.

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of about 1000 B.C., who at that
time were the gold purveyors of the
world. No suggestion has been made
that any of the structures were erect-
ed by the Phoenicians, but distinct
traces of their influence are believed
to have been discovered.

Pet Trout.

A remarkable fish story is told by a gentleman who has been spending a few days' holiday near Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, Eng.

While he was walking round a point in the neighborhood, he says, a lady came out of a house and threw a piece of bread on the placid surface of the water. Suddenly there was a swirl, a glimpse of bright color, and the bread disappeared. Other crumbs followed, thrown nearer and nearer to the bank, and gradually there swam into view a fine rainbow trout. Without the slightest trace of shyness the fish came to the edge of the bank at the feet of the lady, and waited for more bread to be thrown, and this he swallowed up with great gusto.

The lady, in reply to questions, stated that the trout had been her pet for a long time, and had become so tame that it would even take a worm or a piece of meat from her fingers. The pool is stocked with hundreds of trout, but this, curiously enough, is the only one amongst them all to act this way.

Bank of England Note With a History.

Apropos of the return of Lord Dundonald, many people may not know that there is in the Bank of England a £1,000 note which recalls sad memories of the first Earl of Dundonald. After being disgraced in England on a false accusation, he joined the Brazilian navy, after service with Chile, and was its first admiral.

In 1814 he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of £1,000. The money was collected by his constituents at Westminister in penny subscriptions. Very much against his will, he paid the fine with a £1,000 bank note, on the back of which he wrote: "I submit to robbery to protect myself from murder, in the hope that I shall live to bring the delinquents to justice." —London Graphic.

THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL

NOW IN ITS 39th YEAR

The leading mining periodical of the world, with the strongest editorial staff of any technical publication.

Subscription $5.00 a year (including U. S., Canadian, Mexican postage.)

Sample copy free. Send for Book Catalogue.

THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL

261 Broadway, New York

THE SORROWS OF BOBBY.

"I'll never speak a piece again.
I don't care what folks say,
'Cause once I learned the nicest speech
To speak at school last day;
My, but I studied awful hard,
An' practiced makin' bows,
When I was chorin' 'round the barn
I'd say it to the cows.

Then, when the foks all come,
An' I was called to speak,
I clean forgot to make a bow,
An' my knees was dreadful weak.
Stid o' the words I was to say.
There come a great big lump
In my throat, an' stuck there fast,
An' I stood there like a gump.

Jes' like a gump, with open mouth
An' starin' eyes an' achin' heart;
Then everybody laughed, but ma
(She allus takes my part.)
I spect I'd be a standin' yet,
My mind was that confused,
But teacher, speakin' jes' as kind,
Said: "Bobby, you are 'scused."

Ziggsby—"There goes a fellow who whistles at danger." Persby—"Ah! he must be a very brave fellow. Who is he?" Ziggsby—"A locomotive driver."

"Is this a good place to hunt rabbits?" asked the amateur sportsman. "I should just say so," replied the boy; "you could hunt here for a week and never find none."

EARN A

Comfortable Living

WITH A

Chatham Incubator

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you want to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government reports show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens.

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in Incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two walls, case within case. Between these walls mineral wool is packed forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is mortised and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as a rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

No cash to pay until October, 1905.

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take off seven or eight hatches and make considerable money out of the Incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction, if we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer as we are sure of the satisfaction our Incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us without one cent of cash from you. You make your first payment in October, 1905. The balance to be paid in October, 1906, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper. Could any offer be fairer or more generous?

SMITH FALLS, ONT., November 18th, 1904.
The Incubator and Brooder that I bought from your agent, on time. I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both Incubator and Brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season, more than the Incubator and Brooder cost me.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. W. HYSLOP.

Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited
Dept. 32 Chatham, Ont.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Farm Scales.
DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES AT
Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.
FACTORIES AT
Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. — 12

NO DOUBT ABOUT ROBT. BOND'S CASE

HE WAS CURED OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Doctors Said There Was no Hope For Him, but He is a Well Man Now.

Mount Brydges, Ont., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Bright's Disease completely and permanently has been clearly shown in the case of Mr. Robt. Bond, a well-known resident of this place. Mr. Bond does not hesitate to say he owes his life to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My attending physician," Mr. Bond states, "said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disease and that there was no hope for me. I then commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and no other remedy. I used in all about twenty boxes when my doctor pronounced me quite well. I have had no return of the trouble since."

Bright's Disease is Kidney Disease in its worst form. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure it. They also easily cure milder forms of Kidney Complaint.

OUTCOME OF THE WAR.

Russia Must Be the First to Sue For Terms;

"This war will end when Russia asks for terms of peace, or, in the contrary event, when the last Japanese creature of either sex, capable of bearing arms, dies fighting against her." Such was the emphatic declaration of Mrf Arthur Diosy, F.R.G.S., founder of the Japan Society of London, recently. Intervention he regarded as practically out of the question; Japan would take care not to be swindled a second time.

The struggle was likely to affect the commerce of the world to a greater extent than any other war in history. It was a conflict between a retrograde type of civilization, represented by a so-called Christian nation, and a free and enlightened type, represented by a so-called heathen people. The real cause of the war was the present condition and future of China. It was the ambition of Japan to awaken the Chinese, and she would have every advantage in attempting their regeneration. Russian success would not, in the lecturer's opinion, be well for British trade. Wherever a Chinaman had come under the thumb of the Russians, he had found it to his advantage to buy other than British goods, and if Russia became all-powerful in China, there would be a great increase in the sale of German, Belgian, and Swiss products, until such time as Russia herself could supply the articles. There was undoubtedly a danger of a commercial rivalry stronger and fiercer than the world had ever seen, for China was likely to become one of the greatest if not the greatest, of industrial nations. In the interval, at all events, this country could keep its mills going to their fullest extent for China would need plant and tools, and a great deal of those would be supplied by Great Britain. Those who engaged in this business must do so on scientific lines; they must take a leaf out of the German book in the Far East, and several leaves out of the Japanese. It would be worth doing.

DEADLY PNEUMONIA.

In All Its Varieties Disease is Due to Infection.

In all its varieties, pneumonia is due to infection.

Twenty years ago even that much was unknown. Now it is an undisputed fact that the majority of cases of this most deadly diseases are caused by a germ known as the pneumococcus—or, as it goes about in pairs, the dipplococcus pneumoniae. That there are other bacilli which cause pneumonia is also admitted. How many different varieties are in this class is a question, but several of them have been discovered beyond cavil.

"Pneumonia," says a distinguished authority, "is caused by weakening of the lungs due to congestion, allowing the inroad of germs which were in the body before."

Investigations have apparently established the fact that all the micro-organisms which cause pneumonia enter through the respiratory organs. The bacilli are found in large quantities in the mouths and noses and breathing passages of persons in a normal condition of health. In fact, according to a Chicago physician, who made many tests, pneumonia producing germs exist in the bodies of 45 out of every 100 persons, under average normal conditions.

When pneumonia develops in one lung or both, as the result of a cold, or because of some other depressing fact, it means that the patient is in such a reduced state that the micro-organism can take hold and multiply. It is evident, therefore, that maintaining the general health is the first lesson of prevention.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE.

$5,000 Reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Ask for the Octagon Bar. av

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agent in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

For the Winter
—GO TO—
CALIFORNIA, MEXICO OR FLORIDA.

The "Land of Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers." Round trip tourist tickets on sale daily.

Mount Clemens "Mineral Baths"

Situated on direct line of Grand Trunk.

St. Catharines Mineral Springs

Those who need a rest should spend a few days or weeks at this delightful resort. Best of hotel accommodation.

For tickets and full information call at any Grand Trunk Ticket Office.

In Germany, employers of labor are compelled to grant one hour's rest at midday, and women with household cares may claim an extra half-hour.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Unrefreshing but sound sleep nearly always shows that the blood does not leave the brain by the veins at the normal rate. Soaking the feet in hot water, and using a high pillow, will be beneficial.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

The minister looked round with the Book in his hand. "Who gives this bride away?" he demanded. "I do," hastily replied her father, "most willingly."

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

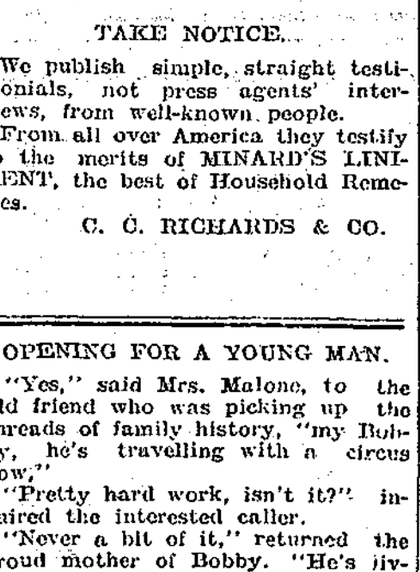
OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN.

"Yes," said Mrs. Malone, to the old friend who was picking up the threads of family history, "my Bobby, he's travelling with a circus now."

"Pretty hard work, isn't it?" inquired the interested caller.

"Never a bit of it," returned the proud mother of Bobby. "He's living like a gentleman, he is—hands in his pockets, as ye might say,—for it's a handsome salary he gets, and every blessed thing he has to do is to lay his head in the lion's mouth a matter o' some two or three times a day or thereabouts!"

Little Willie—"Father, what is a spendthrift?" Father—"He is a man who spends a great deal of money foolishly." "Little Willie—"Then, is a man who lends lots of money foolishly a lendthrift?"



Some people want a change, but once drink Blue Ribbon Tea and you will always have that lingering longing created by its delicious flavor.

POULTRY We can handle your poultry either alive or dressed to best advantage. Also your butter, eggs, honey and other produce.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

IRELAND CAN GROW TOBACCO.

An Initial Experiment Produces Surprising Results.

A new era appears to have opened for Ireland. Not only will she be a manufacturer of tobacco, but she appears likely to be able to grow a good leaf of her own.

From the lands of Col. Nugent Everard, in Randalstown, County Meath, twenty acres of tobacco have been harvested, and Professor J. N. Harper, of Kentucky University, the American tobacco expert, describes it as "a tobacco crop of the highest quality, quite equal to that in Virginia and Kentucky." Professor Harper also pronounces the Irish climate to be almost perfectly suited for tobacco culture.

Col Everard has been supported by the Irish Department of Agriculture and his is the first experiment in producing a tobacco crop in Ireland on a commercial and practical scale.

The Department of Agriculture agreed to assist anyone who would experiment with tobacco culture to the extent of ten acres by bearing the cost of the drying and curing plant. Col. Everard agreed to lay down twenty acres. The best procurable seed was brought from Virginia, and planted early in the spring, and since Sektember the process of curing, sorting and drying has given employment to a number of local hands.

The twenty acres have yielded about 14,000 pounds weight of leaf. This is a remarkable result for what is practically an initial experiment; it is estimated, however, that the average yield per acre will be about 1,000 pounds of tobacco. Dublin manufacturers and experts have valued the samples already grown as high as 16 cents a pound for the best leaves.

The Government has removed the prohibition against tobacco culture, and undertakes to refund to the grower one-third of the duty levied. The concession, however, is limited to five farmers to undertake the heavy initial years, and it is impossible to expect cost for this limited period.

A NEW PLUG OF TOBACCO.

The Tuckett Tobacco Company has placed upon the market a new plug of their celebrated T & B tobacco, which sells at 10 cents. The well-known quality of the tobacco assures the success of the new venture.

The celebrated soprano was in the middle of her solo, when little Freddie said to his mother, referring to the conductor of the orchestra:—"Why does that man hit at the woman with his stick?" "He is not hitting at her," replied his mother. "Keep quiet." "Well, then, what is she hollerin' for?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Steel fishing-rods have been brought to such a state of perfection that they are now being sold extensively in the place of those of bamboo. It is said that they are handier to carry, and are better balanced.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 22-05

A German inventor has recently produced a magazine camera, which is contained within the handle of a cane.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

PROPRIETARY RIGHT.

Little Edith had spent an afternoon busily searching with nimble fingers through the soft fur of her pet kitten. When she was through she came to report to her mother.

"O mamma," she cried, "I found a little flea on kitty, and I caught it!"

"What did you do with it?" asked her mother.

"Why, I put it back on kitty again, of course. It was her flea."

"And what are you in here, for my poor man?" asked the lady visitor of the prisoner. "For making money, mum," was the reply. "But, dear me, it's not a crime to make money!" "Yes, it is, mum," replied the prisoner, "when you makes twenty-five cents an' dollars an' so on."

BIG SHIRT

Made big enough for a big man to work in with comfort. Has more material in it than any other brand of shirt in Canada. Made on the H.B.K. scale it requires 39½ to 42 yards per dozen, whereas common shirts have only 32 to 33 yards.

That's the reason why the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt never chafes the armpits, is never tight at the neck or wristbands, is always loose, full and comfortable and wears well.

Each shirt bears a tiny book that tells the whole history of the "Big" Shirt, and also contains a notarial declaration that the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt contains 39½ to 42 yards of material per dozen.

Sold at all dealers but only with this brand:—

H.B.K. BRAND

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.

Montreal Winnipeg Dawson

A piece of lancewood an inch square will stand a strain of 2,000 pounds before breaking.

Minaad's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

The massed navies of the world include 560 battleships, 471 cruisers, 1,235 gunboats, and 1,600 torpedo craft.

Lifebuoy Soap — disinfectant — is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

For locomotive purposes last year England consumed 9,251,563 tons of coal, Scotland 1,790,758 tons, and Ireland 257,092 tons.

When the little folks take colds and coughs, don't neglect them and let them strain the tender membranes of their lungs, Give them

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It will cure them quickly and strengthen their lungs. It is pleasant to take,

Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. 306

Town and District.

Mr. E. Burr left by Monday morning's stage on a trip to Kansas.

Rev. A. J. Fowlie will hold service in the Methodist church, Hedley, on Sunday evening next.

Our townspeople appreciate the convenience of getting their water supply from the taps since the water has been turned on.

Mr. A. H. Brown, superintendent of the Daly Reduction Co.'s stamp mill and cyanide plant, has been indisposed during the past week. Measles.

Mr. E. D. Boeing is putting up a building on Scott avenue on the lot adjoining the Gazette office, on the north. The building is 22 x 44 and will be used as a billiard hall.

The cable parted on the short gravity tramway between the tipple and the ore bin at the top of the stamp mill a few days ago, allowing both cars to charge into the bin. It made a "rough house" for a little while, but the damage was soon repaired.

A big, healthy looking butterfly, in summer colors, was seen flitting about the power-house last week. This is scarcely what might be expected in January, but then you must remember that Hedley is the heart of the Similkameen.

Mr. Jas. K. Robertson, of Fairview, has taken up another pre-emption on the Okanagan river, below Fairview. It was a fine piece of land that had been overlooked until he gathered it in, and from it he is hatching out another "park ranch."

Jas. Watt has completed the new sidewalk on Scott avenue and Haynes street. It is a seven-footer of good sound plank, and is held on an even grade, the higher portion being protected with railing; and good wide steps run down to the roadway on Scott avenue, which is at present much too low. This gives a much better appearance than would have resulted from following the natural grades.

E. D. Boeing's fine residence on Kingston avenue had a narrow escape from being burnt down on Monday morning. The thimble going through the ceiling was too small and did not allow sufficient space between the pipe and the outer shell. The pipe becoming too hot ignited the boards, which were beginning to blaze when noticed by his little nephew, Harold Bowerman, who gave the alarm in time to save the house. If the man who manufactures that style of thimble knew Mr. Boeing's opinion of where he (the manufacturer) should be it would do him good, and probably save some houses.

It is understood that arrangements are about completed for the opening of a branch of one of the chartered banks in Hedley. So far all the business from this section has been done with the Vernon branch of the Bank of Montreal, but the volume of business at Hedley has now outgrown that arrangement and demands the location of a branch of some bank here. The Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce and Bank of British North America are the three institutions to which business men are looking for relief from the serious inconvenience experienced in being so far removed from a banking point. The Daly Reduction Company make no bones about it, that the first bank in will get all their business; and every business man in Hedley who has been spoken to on the subject feels the same way. There is no doubt that a bank located here would receive the loyal support of all Hedley and the entire Similkameen valley.

The new hotel near the old crossing of Rock Creek on the way to Midway is proving a convenience to public travel, as it divides the distance on the stage road between Sidley and Midway. It is known as the Iona House, the proprietor, J. S. McLean, hailing formerly from the historic purlieus of Staffa and Iona on the west coast of Scotland, where the Iona House, famed as a tourist resort, rears its head among the ruins of old castles and Druid remains. If the government or the railway companies do not get a move on, the vicinity of this newest Iona House will soon become also a rendezvous for seekers after antiquarian lore, for it was here that in the sixties the placers of Rock Creek maintained, for a time, a population of nearly a thousand people, and today it is in the centre of a thriving farming section, and on the line of the two proposed and pre-proposed railways. Of course it is in the Similkameen riding, and maybe that explains its neglected condition in the matter of railways, for on the coast they always leave the Similkameen out of all their railway schemes.

W. J. Snodgrass and Wm. Henderson of the telephone line were in town on Thursday last on their way to Princeton.

Miller's Electric Wonderland is heading this way and will be billed for a date in Hedley in the near future. 4000 feet of moving pictures is the liberal allowance for one dose.

Much needed repairs have been effected on the sidewalk at the Grand Union. The walk has been widened, and the position of the steps, which formerly constituted the chief source of danger, changed.

The new officers of the Ladies' Sewing Circle, elected at their last meeting are: President, Mrs. Rodgers; Vice President, Nrs. Garrison; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Schubert; Assistant-Secretary, Mrs. Hocking. Next meeting will be held on Feb. 8th, at the home of Mrs. Greenhill.

The telephone line men reached Hedley from the south on Tuesday afternoon and are now well on their way to Princeton. The wires are strung now all the way from Penticton to Hedley and from Nicola to Princeton, the only unfinished portion being between Hedley and Princeton. The instruments are at Princeton and will be put in shortly.

The Gazette made inquiries of Mr. W. P. Rodgers concerning the rumor that the company had contracted for a large volume of additional electric power from the plant installed at the Similkameen Falls in Washington state. Mr. Rodgers said that it was all news to him, and he spoke admiringly of the vivid imaginations required to manufacture some of these canards.

The ideal winter weather of the Okanagan and Similkameen is something that one can never get tired of talking about. When over at Fairview on December 15th the writer noted a temperature of 60 degrees at 9 a. m. and 65 degrees at 12 o'clock. On returning from Fairview last week the weather was such that if one were writing a story of the trip he would begin with "It was a beautiful spring morning in January." Just fancy; on the 25th of January—the anniversary of Bobbie Burns' birthday no less—spinning along the road in a buggy past Manuel Barcello's ranch, the wheels flicking little particles of mud and gravel on the knee cover and the sun beaming so warmly on one's back that the back rest of the buggy even felt warm to the touch of the hand. Not a vestige of snow was to be seen anywhere on the roadside or in the adjoining fields.—nowhere in fact but on the tops and sides of the surrounding mountains. The fields had that gray, sober look which they take on in late fall and early spring—nature just resting a bit before starting in on another four crops of Richter's alfalfa next summer.

A fracas occurred on Tuesday afternoon on the street in the region of the Grand Union as the result of too much budge. Charlie Squakim, an Indian of the Chichiwayai tribe got drunk and proceeded to do up Charlie Burns who he said owed him $20.00. Constable Haynes stepped in to stop the trouble, and found the Indian full of fight. Squakim after resisting arrest for a while was ornamented with hand-cuffs and leg-irons, and a charge was preferred against him, of being intoxicated the moreser ious features of the case being over-looked by the constable in laying the charge. He was brought before A. Megraw, J. P. on Wednesday morning, where after a lecture and a warning he was fined $30.00 and $10.50 costs. During the hearing the magistrate tried to draw from the accused some information as to where he was getting the liquor. It is well known that Indians have no difficulty in procuring liquor in and around Hedley, and whether it be from the bars or from bottles packed to them by others outside the hotel business, the practice must be put a stop to. Anyone who gives liquor to an Indian is outside the pale of all that is decent or law-abiding, and it is altogether a false idea of either honor or lenity which will attempt to shield them.

Land Notice.

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the south half of N. W. ¼ Section 33, Tp. 49, Osoyoos District.

Dated at Fairview, January 26th, 1905.

3-4 R. B. VENNER.

LOST.

BETWEEN Hotel Similkameen and Sam Loo Sing's wash-house, one parcel of laundry. Finder please return to hotel.

3-1 W. T. ATHERTON.

FOUND.

ON the sidewalk on Scott avenue, a lady's belt. Owner call at the

3-1 GAZETTE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

SATURDAY Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, H. A. Whillans, free miner's certificate No. B78926, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 30th day of January, A. D. 1905.

3-8 H. A. WHILLANS.

F. RICHTER & CO.

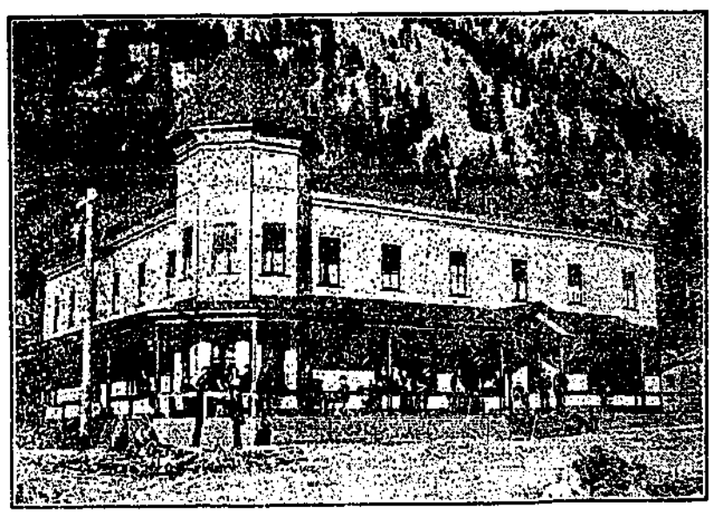
General Store

KEREMEOS, - B.C.

A Large and Entirely New Stock of General Merchandise Just Opened.

Prices Reasonable.

Give Us a Call!



HOTEL SIMILKAMEEN

HEDLEY, B.C.

The Leading Hotel of the Similkameen Valley.

This House is New and First Class in Every Respect, Being Equipped with all Modern Conveniences—Electric Light, Telephone, Baths, Etc. : : : :

Rates Moderate

A. McDermott, Proprietor.

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES

We have a lot of **Lumbermen's Rubbers,** and **Men's, Women's** and **Children's Overshoes** left, and nave decidied to sell them off

At Cost.

as We don't wish to carry a single pair over for next season. We have marked them down from 20 to 25%. If you require a pair, secure them at once as they will soon be all sold.

W. T. SHATFORD & CO.

General Merchandise, HEDLEY, B. C.

..Bread For Sale..

—AT—

Schubert's Store.

JAS. M. CODY, Hedley, B.C.

Fairview's Leading Hotel.....

The Golden Gate

H. JONES, Proprietor.

This house was lately overhauled and enlarged, and is now comfortable and convenient.

Charges moderate.

FAIRVIEW, B. C.

Hedley Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

HEDLEY, - - B.C.

Strictly First Class Service.
Special Attention given to the Travelling Public.
Teaming of all kinds done.
Horses Bought and Sold.

W. F. REVELY, Proprietor.

The Pioneer Carriage and Repair Shop

HEDLEY, - - B. C.

Horse-Shoeing and all kinds of Blacksmithing done. : :

GEO. H. SPROULE, Proprietor.

Cawston & Edmond

HEDLEY, B. C.

=BUTCHERS=

Similkameen bred and Similkameen fed Cattle

have long been noted for furnishing the finest meats for the Boundary and the Kootenays.

Buy it at home and know that you are getting the BEST.

Choice Meats Always on Hand.

HOTEL HEDLEY

The Leading House For Commercial Men. : : :

Best Only Provided for Table and Bar.

D. G. HACKNEY, Prop.

IONA HOUSE

WHEN journeying to the Boundary Country arrange your plans to stop and rest a while at the IONA HOUSE, the halfway hotel between Midway and Sidley. This is where the stage stops for dinner. Good Accommodation at Moderate Rates.

J. S. McLean, Proprietor.

The Home

SELECTED RECIPES.

Orange Frosting—Grate into a bowl the thin yellow rind of an orange. Squeeze the juice over it, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and let stand half an hour. Then beat into it, gradually, powdered sugar enough to make it spread evenly. Beat between each addition of sugar, as this thickens the frosting.

Suet Pudding—Chop a cup of suet very fine and free it from strings. Add to it a cup of molasses, and warm the mixture slightly. Add two well-beaten eggs, cinnamon and mace to taste, and a pint of flour that has been sifted twice with a saltspoonful of salt and a scant teaspoonful of baking soda. Last of all, stir in a cupful of seeded and minced raisins, plentifully dredged with flour. Pour into a buttered mold and steam for three hours. Serve with liquid sauce.

Orange Custard—Take the juice of six large sweet oranges; strain and sweeten to taste, stirring over the fire until the sugar is dissolved, remove from the fire and when nearly cold add the well-beaten yolks of six eggs and a pint of cold boiled milk. Return to fire and stir and cook when cold heap the beaten whites, sweetened with powdered sugar, over the top of each.

Orange Pie—Beat the yolks of three eggs light with a cup of granulated sugar and a tablespoonful of butter. Add the pulp and juice of two oranges and the grated rind of half of one. Then add a cup of cold milk. Mix well and turn into a deep pie dish lined with pastry well baked. Put in a moderately hot oven and bake until custard is firm or set in the middle. Cool and cover with a meringue made of the beaten whites and three large tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Brown slightly in oven and serve cold.

White Mountain Cake.—Take two cups sugar, one-half cup butter, three cups flour, one cup milk, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. After the sugar and butter have been creamed, add the rest and stir all together well. Bake in three layers and put together with icing or jelly.

Fruit Layer Cake.—Sift together two cupfuls of sugar, one-third cupful of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, three cupfuls of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. When mixed divide into two parts and to one portion add beaten whites of five eggs and to the second part the beaten yolks. This batter may be baked in layers and then either put together in alternate layers of white and yellow with any fancied filling, or made into two separate layer cakes with different filling and icing, or it may be made into a loaf cake, adding to the yellow part one tablespoonful molasses, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one-half of allspice, one-quarter pound citron, sliced thin, one cupful chopped raisins and cupful of flour. Put one batter in the pan in alternate spoonfuls so that it will have a marbled appearance when done. Bake in moderately hot oven about forty-five minutes.

Chocolate Cookies.—Take a cupful of light brown sugar, one-half cupful melted butter, one whole egg and the yolk of another, one-half cupful sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls melted chocolate, one cupful raisins finely chopped, and one and one-half cupful flour, with two teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted through it. Mix well together and drop from a spoon on a greased tin, far enough apart so they will not touch as they spread. Bake a rich brown and brush over with melted chocolate sweetened.

Cream Cookies.—Two cupfuls sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful sour cream, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful lemon, mix soft as you can roll.

Ginger Cookies—One cupful molasses, one-half cupful shortening, three and one-quarter cupfuls flour, one-half teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful ginger, one and one-half teaspoonful salt. Heat molasses to boiling point and pour over shortening. Add dry ingredients mixed and sifted. Chill thoroughly. Toss one-fourth mixture on a floured board and roll as thinly as possible; shape with a small round cutter, first dipped in flour. Place near together on a buttered sheet and bake in as moderate oven. Gather up the trimmings and roll with another portion of dough. During rolling the bowl containing mixture should be kept in a cool place, or it will be necessary to add more flour to dough, which makes cookies hard rather than crisp and short.

USEFUL HINTS.

A salad dressing warranted to keep better than mayonnaise comes from England. Stir together in a small saucepan a teaspoonful of sugar, a little salt and dry mustard three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and three of cream. Stir well and add two beaten egg yolks. Place in a double boiler and stir until the mixture is like cream.

Young children, as soon as the first teeth appear should be given little toothbrushes with very soft bristles, and should be taught to use them, and then watched to see that they always do use them. But as to infants, the toilet of the mouth must be performed for them and should never be neglected. For this purpose a little wad of sterilized absorbent cotton should be used, and then thrown away or rather burned. When the baby has its bath, the mouth should as a matter of routine be washed very gently with a pledged of cotton wet in a solution of boracic acid or any other mild disinfecting liquid. If the little gums are soft and spongy and bleeding, dabbing them with tincture of myrrh will help them.

Any cold whitefish may be made into an acceptable entree by being treated a la Newburg. A little white wine, in which cloves and allspice have been steeped, may be added just before the sauce is poured over the fish. It should than simmer till warmed without being boiled.

On a long railway journey a woman can keep the dust and dirt from her hat by placing it in a large paper bag and hanging it up. A useful bag for a wet wash cloth or sponge can be made of rubber, the outside being covered with plain or fancy silk.

The following recipe for cough medicine comes from a New England housewife and was handed down to her from an old-time sea-captain, who considered it valuable: Blend one ounce of senna, one ounce of whole flaxseed, one ounce of crushed licorice and half an ounce of anise seed, and cook in boiling water (about three or four pints) until reduced to a quart. This housewife always uses an iron kettle to boil the mixture in. Strain, add one cupful of molasses and boil a few minutes longer. Then cool, and when cold add a little whiskey or alcohol, to prevent fermentation. Keep the medicine in air-tight bottles. Use a teaspoonful or two when needed. This is really an effective remedy for the severe hacking colds and coughs that are contracted in winter.

DO YOU KNOW.

That a tagless shoestring wet in mucilage is ready for service when dry?

That equal parts of glycerin and witch hazel is a cheap and effective lotion for chapped hands, when hands are damp?

That bread is nearly perfect when kneaded hard at night, left to rise, then worked ready for pans by greasing hands, and adding no more flour, all flour being then raised the same length of time?

That the best way to train your child in the way you want it to go is to persistently walk that way yourself.

That the best way to keep your own hearth and home bright and happy is constantly to put self aside and with love and charity work righteousness?

KEEP YOUR PROMISE.

Many a woman who would not think lightly of breaking a promise made to a grown up person is utterly careless about keeping her word with her children. She promises whatever is convenient at the moment, and apparently thinks that the breaking or keeping of those promises is a matter in which she can please herself, and that her children have no right to consider themselves aggrieved if she does not do so.

THE WASH BOILER.

So many people complain that the boiler rust and iron rusts the clothes. This may be entirely prevented by rubbing the boiler well with any kind of kitchen soap immediately after emptying it and whilst it is warm. Give it a liberal coating, remembering the soap is not wasted, as it all goes into and helps the first filling of the boiler next washing day.

WHAT A SMALL VICE COSTS.

"How can you afford these books?" asked a young man, calling upon a friend; "I can't seem to find spare change for even the leading magazines."

"Oh, that library is only my one cigar a day," was the reply.

"What do you mean?" inquired the visitor.

"Mean? Just this; when you advised me to indulge in an occasional cigar several years ago, I had been reading about a young fellow who bought books with money that others would have burned in cigars, and I thought I would try to do the same. You remember that I said I should allow myself one cigar a day?"

"Yes, I recall the conversation, but don't quite see the connection."

"Well, I never smoked, but put by the price of a five-cent cigar every day, and the money accumulated I bought books—the very books you see."

"You don't mean to say that your books cost you no more than that! Why, there are dollars' worth of them.

"Yes, I know there are. I had six years more of my apprenticeship to serve when you advised me to be a man. I put by the money, which at five cents a day amounted to $18.25 a year, or $109.50 in six years. I kept those books by themselves as a result of my apprenticeship cigar money, and if you'd done the same as I did you would by this time have saved many more dollars than I have, and would have been better off in health and self-respect besides."

EXPENSIVE HOUSEHOLDS

KEEPING A FAMILY ON $250,000 A YEAR.

The Home Life of Wealthy Women Has Almost Entirely Disappeared.

The eternal servant problem must acutely affect the millionaire. In one iron king's household there are two thousand servants. The "managing housekeeper" to another magnate has an army of twelve hundred damsels under her, ranging from eighty-seven parlormaids to twenty-eight "rough hands," girls of from fifteen to seventeen years of age, who have to do the dirtiest work in the huge household, and make themselves generally useful to the servants of higher grade.

This important position of "managing housekeeper," the salaries for which range from $5,000 to $25,000 annually, is a development in household management of recent years, and consequent upon the remarkable increase in the number of palatial millionaire homes in the United States. The positions are much sought after, and it is interesting to note that, all other things being equal, Englishwomen stand the best chances of being appointed.

BREAKFAST AND BUSINESS.

Old-fashioned home life, where wealthy women took charge of their own houses, has almost entirely disappeared. The millionaire's wife now realizes that she can no longer continue the two roles of society leader and house-caretaker, and therefore the "managing housekeeper" has become necessary. This managress takes breakfast daily alone with her mistress, and, over coffee and cakes, discusses the programme for the day, and submits the previous day's record. She is really the head of the household. The mistress herself takes no hand in the house whatever. Servants come and servants go, gardeners change, footmen disappear, revolutions may happen; but nothing of this comes under the notice of the real mistress. She is virtually a queen, and the "managress" her prime minister.

Every branch of the household management is sub-divided, and each section has its highly-paid chief. Like a real queen, the millionaire's wife has her mistress of the robes, and the post is no sinecure. A large staff is maintained for the care of the wardrobe. Twice a year my lady receives consignments of dresses and other apparel from Paris, or London. The fickle changes of fashion in England affect her not.

HOW LINGERIE IS KEPT.

When these big trunks arrive, their contents are forthwith spread in the hall. Each waist of every garment is stuffed with tissue-paper, sleeves and corsage, as well as every other part and every bow—thus all are held in shape.

It is no unusual occurrence for a thousand dresses to arrive at one time, and, before they are put away, the mistress, accompanied by her maid, spends an afternoon in the hall, and carefully inspects her new purchases. For lingerie there are very large wardrobes with shelves, and this forms quite another department under an experienced managress. The shelves are entirely covered with perfumed silk sachets, and the dainty lace-trimmed and be-ribboned articles are piled upon these sachets in sets. Hats and bonnets are another branch; and then a smaller section, employing just about five to eight hands, is devoted to wraps and winter furs.

The staff of a millionaire's household is accommodated in an entire wing of the residence. Each employee has his or her separate room, and all are allowed to choose their meals from a comprehensive menu, printed and issued daily. They have, in addition to their salaries, numerous advantages. There is an old-age pension scheme, and the services of a medical man are always available on the premises. The arrival of the season's clothes is also an occasion of rejoicing among them. Each member of the household shares in the distribution of the last season's apparel, and on this occasion the mistress is brought into contact with her

IMMENSE DOMESTIC STAFF.

We have already stated the handsome salary which the "managing housekeeper" in a millionaire's household receives. The mistress of the robes receives from $2,000 to $3,500 a year, and the lady's maid about $2,000 annually.

An ordinary servant is paid from $250 to $600 a year, and, in addition, there are the advantages enumerated above, and board and lodging of an exceptionally good class. The staff also include mechanics in large numbers—carpenters, plumbers, painters, and "useful men," who all reside on the premises.

But the chef's department is the one upon which by far the largest amount is expended. monsieur le chef is supreme in the kitchen, and will brook no interference. Even his daily interview with the managress is conducted with frigid independence. For a chef's respect for his employers is measured by their readiness to live liberally. The more elaborate the menus he has to prepare, the better pleased he is. In the height of the season he will be found surrounded by a small army of assistants, occupied with every costly thing that the market affords. As much as $5,000 will be spent on a single dinner.

CHEF REIGNS SUPREME.

Regal is the table in the millionaire's household, in white and gold, profuse in floral decoration, exquisite bon-bons, tropical fruits, and hors d'oeuvres—awaiting the coming of the chef's many and marvellous courses. After the soups, timbales. For reieves, Spanish mackerel or Foyle salmon. Never did fish or man dream of such decorations as the chef will have bestowed upon these. Even the plebian potatoes will scarcely be recognized at first sight. They are as little in their element as are the fish in the Rhine wine, with which they are served. These edibles give place to a saddle of mutton, with currant jelly. Champagne, almost frozen, displaces the last wine. Now the chef tempts waning appetites with entrees of sweetbread and terrapin, and Chartreuse warm. Then follow a sorbet of frozen Kirsch punch, canvas-back ducks, and salad, with Chambertin wine. Finally, plum pudding, drowned in cognac. Ice cream follows, and then black coffee and cordials announce that the millionaire and his guests may rest from their digestive labors.—London Answers.

ODD USES FOR WARSHIPS

MEN-OF-WAR WHICH CARRY EXCURSIONISTS.

Fleets of Vessels Owned by Third-rate Powers Are Apologies for Warships.

While the great maritime Powers are striving might and main in the struggle for naval supremacy, there are one or two important countries to whom a navy, in the modern sense of the word, is unnecessary and useless. Such countries are diplomatically known as "neutral Powers."

The most typical instance in this connection is that of Belgium. Although sandwiched between Germany and France, apprehensions of annexation by either never perturbs the minds of Belgian politicians. The Great Powers mutually guarantee Belgium's integrity. The Belgian fleet, however, comprises some seventeen vessels, but the last thing they would be fit for is fighting.

NAVIES AS POSTMEN.

The larger number are employed as mail-packets, and any traveller who has journeyed between England and Ostend in a packet flying the red, yellow, and black tricolor has really made the trip on a Belgian man-of-war. The two crack warships are of 798 tons, and have a speed of 21 knots. The officers navigating the vessels comprise the naval reserve.

Those vessels which are not employed in the purely pacific capacity are maintained for the protection of the fishing along the coast. In addition to this fleet, however, there are a number of shallow-draught, stern-wheel boats patrolling the rivers of the Congo, but this navy is distinct from that of Belgium proper. Yet the country has ambitions towards naval supremacy, for there are two coast-defence vessels and six torpedo-boats projected.

In view of the large extent of the sea-line of Mexico, the navy possessed by that country for the defence of its coast verges upon the ridiculous. The inhabitants cannot complain of being ground down by taxation to support their navy, since it only comprises eight vessels, and four of these are woefully obsolete. The four largest and most recent were constructed in 1902-3, are of 1,280 tons, and 16 knots speed.

A PENNY STEAMER FLEET.

Still, Mexico has no fears. "Hands off!" is the cry of Uncle Sam when any Power casts longing eyes upon Mexico and its wealth. But the extent of Mexico's interests, and her reviving prosperity, demands extra naval force; and a programme has been elaborated for six cruisers and eight torpedo-boats, spread over five years, at an outlay of one million dollars per annum.

Egypt is another country which has been saved the necessity of building up a navy by its protection under England's wing. True, there are some forty boats comprising a fleet, but the majority of these may be safely placed in the same category as the Thames steamboats—they are about as ancient and efficient.

One Egyptian man-of-war, when not belching forth shot and shell, serves as the Khedive's yacht; another as a transport; and several in the capacity of coastguard steamers.

Many of the South American States, though immune from European aggression, thanks to the Monroe doctrine, yet maintain navies—just, as it were,

"TO KEEP THEIR HAND IN,"

for quarrels between them are almost of everyday occurrence. Perhaps the smallest and most bizarre are those of Paraguay and San Salvador. The former has one gunboat of 440 tons, carrying four three-pounder guns, and two smaller steamers; while the latter Power is still worse equipped, for her solitary gunboat is only of 75 tons, and the armament consists of one small quick-firing gun.

Some of these Powers—such as Ecuador and the effervescent Venezuela—possesses second-hand warships. Ecuador has two old wooden and iron tubs, purchased from France; while the latter country acquired an obsolete Spanish torpedo gunboat, which now acts as flagship.

It would be interesting to learn the salary which the admirals of the navies of Liberia, Cambodia, Korea, or Persia receive in respect of their duties; and, furthermore, exactly what their duties comprise. The Liberian admiral has probably the easiest office. A year or two ago there were two vessels demanding his supervision, but one, unfortunately, foundered while at anchor. The remaining vessel, the "Rocktown," a steam schooner, is scarcely sufficiently seaworthy to venture beyond shallow water; and the crew, it would appear, pass their time "potting" seagulls.

A FLEET IN—FUN.

Of late the Korean navy has faded into oblivion, in comparison with the titanic forces at present in those waters. But there are two vessels—the "Chi Rong," of 700 tons, and "Bankchef Henriksen," of 600 tons. What their speed is would make an entertaining guessing competition. Both warships, by the way, were procured from Norway, and so indifferent is the country to naval affairs that they have not yet troubled to change the name of the second vessel, which still retains its original Norwegian nomenclature.

Another curious little navy is that of Sarawak. The present representative of Rajah Brooke cannot renounce his English desires for a navy, so has gathered together a motley fleet of three vessels—"Lorna Doone" and "Aline," small screw steamers, each carrying two small guns, and a small paddle-boat.

Morocco boasts two small vessels. Though obsolete, they are more formidable than the Costa Rican men-o'-war, or that of Johore. Even volcanic Hayti maintains a navy to strike additional terror into the hearts of its foes. It is a motley fleet in being, and one shot from a 6 inch gun would send the whole consignment of hulks to the bottom.

MOVABLE HOUSES.

Dwellings That May Always Face the Sunlight.

On, no doubt, quite sufficient grounds, experts in hygiene are accustomed to lay a good deal of stress on the importance of correctly orientating dwelling-houses, so that they may receive the maximum amount of light and of protection from cold winds. It certainly does appear that the more the rooms in which we live are exposed to the rays of the sun the better, for sunlight seems to be at once stimulating to human vitality and destructive to that of many objectionable low forms of life.

Experience has taught us to select as far as is practicable a southern aspect for our houses, but even when this is done, the fixity of the structure prevents our regulating the supply of sunlight to different rooms according to our varied tastes.

Two French gentlemen—Dr. Pellegrin and M. E. Petit, an architect, of Paris—propose to change all this. They have, according to the Lancet, designed a method of erecting houses on rotating platforms, so that the building can be made to face in any required direction at any time. The platform is supported on two concentric walls, the inner chamber so made containing a stairway, and the axis of rotation is occupied by a shaft through which pass the supply and waste pipes of the house. A gas or petrol engine is employed to move the platform—and if necessary it can be used to drive clockwork—which will enable the house front to follow the sun during the day. There are obvious difficulties in the way of the general adoption of schemes of this kind, but the idea is, our contemporary urges, one worthy of the attention of British architects.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN NESTS.

Travellers who have returned from the heart of Africa and the Australasian continent tell wonderful stories of nest-building people who inhabit the wilds of those countries. In the bushmen of Australia we find, perhaps, the lowest order of men that is known. They are so primitive that they do not know enough to build even the simplest form of hut for shelter. The nearest they can approach to it is to gather a lot of twigs and grass and, taking them into a thicket or jungle, build a nest for a home. The nest is usually built large enough for the family, and if the latter be very numerous then the nests are of a very large size. Sometimes the foliage above will form a natural covering, but there is never any attempt at constructing a protection from the rain and storms.

JAPANESE PRISONERS.

Prisons in Japan resemble large country houses with many outbuildings, and do not, either in the solidity or details of their construction, wear a penitentiary aspect. The prisoners get food in proportion to their conduct and industry. The labor is compulsory, but not severe, and the prisoner gets part of his earnings. Serving a term in prison does not impose an indelible stigma. All youths under nineteen years pass two hours each day in school. Even when their term of sentence is over they cannot be released till a surety is found for their subsequent good behaviour.

About the ....House

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Baked Apple Dumplings.—Cut a short pie crust into five or six inch squares. In the centre of each place a pared and neatly cored apple, filling the space with sugar and cinnamon, if liked, also a clove. After wetting the edges of the pastry with white of egg, fold it over the apple, pinch and flute them to look well, and encase the apple completely. Bake from thirty to forty minutes, toward the last brushing the top with white of egg and dusting with a little sugar. Serve with hard sauce.

Inexpensive Fruit Cake.—Cream together half a cup of butter and one cup of brown sugar, moistening in the process with half a pint of strong coffee; add one cup of New Orleans molasses, a teaspoon of allspice, one grated nutmeg and a teaspoon of powdered cinnamon, one well beaten egg and three cups of pastry flour sifted with a heaping teaspoon of baking powder, and one cup of Indian meal. Beat steadily for ten minutes and then stir in a quarter of of a pound of shredded citron, half a pound of large seeded raisins, cut in two; and one pound of currants. Turn into a round cake pan lined with greased paper and bake three-quarters of an hour in a slow oven. Ice while still warm.

New England Bannocks.—Scald eight heaping tablespoons of meal by stirring in two cups of boiling water, add four tablespoons of flour, a saltspoon of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoon of baking soda, two well beaten eggs and sufficient cold milk to form a thick batter. Beat for five minutes after the last ingredient is added and drop by the spoonful into hot fat, frying the bannocks to a golden brown. Serve accompanied by maple sugar.

Lentil Roast (From the Vegetarian).—Soak two cups of lentils overnight. In the morning add two or three slices of onion and several sticks of celery. When tender pass through a colander. Add one cup of tomato, cooked and strained, one cup of whole wheat flour, two well beaten eggs, and place in a buttered tin. Baste well with melted butter and bake from twenty to thirty minutes.

Celeste's Fritters.—Stale sponge cake, cut into rounds with a cake cutter. Slice the cake carefully and fry to a nice brown. Dip each slice for a second in a bowl of boiling milk, draining this off on the side of the vessel; lay on a hot dish and spread thickly with strawberry jam, peach jelly, or other delicate conserve. Pile them neatly and send around hot, with cream to pour over them.

Seed Cakes.—One cup of butter. Three cups of sugar. One cup of "loppered" milk or cream. Four eggs. Six cups of flour, or just enough to stiffen into a thin paste. Two tablespoonfuls fennel or caraway seed. One tablespoonful soda, dissolved in boiling water. Roll out thin and cut into shapes.

Raspberry Bavarian Cream.—Soften a quarter of a package of gelatine in half a cup of raspberry juice; dissolve over hot water; add the juice of half a lemon, a cupful of raspberry juice, and half a cup of sugar, stir over ice water, and when it begins to "set" fold in a cupful and a half of double cream beaten solid. Pour into a mold. When cold serve surrounded with the froth from whipped cream.

Batter for Pineapple Fritters.—Beat one egg without separating the white and yolk. Add half a cup of flour and one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt, and beat with a spoon until perfectly smooth. Then beat in one-fourth of a cup of milk.

Cream of Pumpkin Soup.—This is a novelty even to many old cooks, but is quite worth adding to the list of fall soups. Cut a nice ripe small pumpkin in pieces enough to fill a quart measure. Put in a saucepan with a pint of cold water and season with half a teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, a teaspoonful of sugar, and a few sprigs of parsley or sweet marjoram. Cover the saucepan and simmer gently for an hour and a half, stirring frequently. Strain through a colander to get out the skin, then through a finer sieve. Put the puree back in the pan, sprinkle over it a heaping teaspoonful of flour, mix thoroughly; then pour over it, stirring all the time, one quart of hot milk. Add a tablespoonful of butter, and simmer fifteen minutes. Then add half a pint of rich cream and a teaspoonful of fine cut parsley; heat, but do not boil, and serve with toasted crackers.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

Damp spots on morocco leather should be rubbed with methylated spirit. Two or three applications may be necessary.

To clean a Wall-paper.—Take a very dry crust of bread with about an inch of crumb on it, and rub the soiled patch lightly till the stain disappears.

To Cure Sore Throats.—Put a teaspoonful of powdered borax into one tablespoonful of honey. Dissolve over heat. When cool, apply it repeatedly with a camel's hair brush to the throat and roof of the mouth. This will soon effect a cure and allow the patient to swallow comfortably.

Dripping, if carefully clarified with boiling water, and melted into a firm cake, makes as good pastry for pies and tarts as butter.

To remove the smell of onions from the breath eat parsley and vinegar; from the hands, rub an outside piece of celery on them.

Breadcrumbs for frying.—Let these always be baked in the oven without being allowed to take color. By this method the fish or meat, etc., will be much crisper.

To avoid dust marks behind pictures, place two small pieces of cork at the bottom of the picture frame. This prevents the accumulation of dust and the consequent dirty unsightly marks.

The disagreeable taste of new wood in buckets and vessels may be eradicated thus: Fill with a solution of hot soda water and let it remain till cold, then rinse in clear water.

To Blanch Almonds.—Place in a cup, pour boiling water over them; this will swell the skins and allow them to be quickly drawn off. Throw the almonds into cold water and wipe dry with a cloth.

To Clean Spectacle Glasses.—Give them an occasional rub with a clean cloth moistened with methylated spirit. Then polish with a chamois leather, the spirit having removed all grease.

To Make Fried Bacon more Digestible.—Take a good sized apple and cut it in slices with the peel on and fry till brown in the bacon fat. Serve highly seasoned with pepper and salt and you will have a delicious dish.

Linseed Tea.—Pour two quarts of boiling water on one ounce of whole linseed and twelve drachms of sliced liquorice root. Add a few slices of lemon. Let this stand in a covered jar for six hours, then strain for use and sweeten to taste.

To Prevent Black Stockings Turning Green When Washed.—Turn the stockings inside out and wash in lather; do not rub the soap on the stockings. Rinse in tepid water to which a little vinegar is added. Dry in the shade, and pull gently into shape.

Do not wash a Frying-pan often, for as a rule the following method of cleaning it is very effectual: Place the pan on the fire for a few minutes to melt any fat left in it, and whilst this is hot, rub the inside of the pan with clean, soft paper until it is quite clean. The paper should be screwed up and used vigorously. Treated like this, frying-pans will never burn till they are worn very thin

FIVE PIES.

Chocolate Pie.—One coffeecup milk, two tablespoons grated chocolate, three-fourths cup sugar, yolks of three eggs. Heat chocolate and milk together, add the sugar and yolks together, beaten to cream. Flavor with essence vanilla. Bake with under crust. Spread meringue of the whites over the top.

Custard Pie.—One pint of milk, three eggs, a little salt, three tablespoons of sugar. Flavor with essence vanilla or nutmeg and essence of lemon. If the milk is scalded it will require but two eggs to a pint.

Cream Pie.—One pint of milk scalded, two tablespoons of corn starch, three tablespoons of sugar, yolks of two eggs. Wet the starch with a little cold milk, beat the eggs and sugar until light, and stir the whole into the scalding milk. Flavor with essence of lemon or vanilla, and set aside to cool. Line a plate with pie crust and bake, fill it with cream, and cover it with frosting made of the whites of egg, beaten dry, with two tablespoons of sugar. Bake a delicate brown.

Currant Pie.—Stew and mash one pint green currants until all are burst, using as little water as will keep them from burning. Add sugar to make it very sweet, and one soda cracker rolled fine. Bake between two crusts. Ripe currants may be used without stewing.

Cocoanut Pie.—One quart milk, five eggs, and one grated cocoanut; beat the sugar and eggs together, and stir into the milk when hot, then add the cocoanut and spice to taste. Bake with a bottom crust twenty minutes

DOES THE BABY THRIVE?

If not, something must be wrong with its food. If the mother's milk doesn't nourish it, she needs SCOTT'S EMULSION. It supplies the elements of fat required for the baby. If baby is not nourished by its artificial food, then it requires

Scott's Emulsion

Half a teaspoonful three or four times a day in its bottle will bring the desired result. It seems to have a magical effect upon babies and children.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto. Ont.

THE PRIZE IS CANADA

AMERICANS' AIM IN SEEKING RECIPROCITY.

Their Offer Comes Too Late to Defeat Mr. Chamberlain's Plans.

Writing in Industrial Canada Mr. Watson Griffin comments as follows on the Reciprocity agitation in the United States: According to the Boston Herald the greatest game to be played in international politics in the near future is to be with a football called "reciprocity," and "as goes the battle so rises or sets the star of a great consolidated British Empire." "The indications are that the awakening of American statesmen has come," continues the Herald. "The contest draws on, and the great prize is Canada—nominally commercial Canada, but actually the political Dominion."

In other words, the Boston Herald believes that if the agitation for a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States is successful, the British Empire will go to pieces and Canada will fall as a rich prize to Uncle Sam.

Canada would, indeed, be a great prize, and the people of the United States are just beginning to realize the value of it. Fortunately, the statesmen of the United States are not the only ones who have awakened to the value of Canada. British statesmen are beginning to appreciate the possibilities of the Dominion, and best of all our own statesmen now know how to value this great heritage. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has well said that Canada is to be the country of the twentieth century. It is not conceivable that the Premier who holds such a high view of Canada's future will consent to any arrangement by which the Dominion will become the prize of the Republic. It is true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier once favored reciprocity with the United States, but he said several years ago in the Canadian House of Commons: "Canadians no longer desire reciprocity." Those were true words as regards the great majority of the Canadian people at that time, and they are even truer to-day than they were then. The change of sentiment is due to the fact that they now appreciate the possibilities of Canada as they never did before. They agree with Sir Wilfrid in thinking that Canada is to be the country of the twentieth century, and they have no desire to surrender it to the United States. They believe that Canadians should have all the advantages to be derived from the opening up of this grand country, and if the people of the adjoining Republic—the country of the nineteenth century—want to share the profits of the wonderful development which is about to take place, they must move across the border into the country of the twentieth century.

TO KILL IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

It is probable that the reciprocity agitation in the United States would be confined almost entirely to a few cities not far from the Canadian border, such as Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Paul and Minneapolis, but for the fear that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for mutual Imperial tariff preferences may be adopted. This fear has caused a rapid development of reciprocity sentiment in the United States. If the United States Congress agress to reciprocity with Canada, it will be chiefly for the purpose of killing Imperial reciprocity. Once killed, that great Imperial project can never be revived, and the United States will then be in a position to withdraw any concessions it may have made to Canada for the purpose of defeating Mr. Chamberlain's plans.

RAILWAYS AND RECIPROCITY.

Queer things sometimes get into the stock market reports of the newspapers, but perhaps the most absurd statement that has yet appeared was one copied by a number of Canadian newspapers to the effect that a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States would cause a rise in Canadian Pacific Railway stock. To any thinking man it must be evident that a reciprocal arrangement with the United States that would cause trade to flow north and south instead of east and west must prove disastrous alike to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways. The greater the business between the eastern and western Provinces the better it will be for the Canadian transcontinental railways. On the other hand, any increase in business between Canada and the United States means extra traffic for United States' railways. A reciprocity treaty that would enable the big industrial centres of the United States to supply Canadians with manufactured goods and drive Canadian manufacturers out of business, would ruin the great Canadian railways. When the factories which supply the Canadian people with goods are in Canada, Canadian railways must carry the raw materials as well as the finished products. They must carry provisions, clothing, and furniture to the workingmen. To take an extreme case to show the value of Canadian factories to the great railways, suppose that all the factories in Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, with the workmen employed in them, were suddenly transferred to the City of Buffalo, what an immense falling off there would be in Canadian railway business, although Buffalo is just on the other side of the border. Suppose that all the factories in all the cities, towns and villages of Canada were transferred to towns and cities of the United States, the railways of Canada would be obliged to discharge three-fourths of their employees, for every branch of their business would decline in an extraordinary way. Of course a reciprocity treaty would not close up every Canadian factory, but it would close up many of them, and every factory closed would be a direct loss to the railways. On the other hand, every new factory established in Canada, and every extension of an old one, increases the business of Canadian railways.

A MOTHER'S PRECAUTION.

There is no telling when a medicine may be needed in homes where there are young children, and the failure to have a reliable medicine at hand may mean much suffering, and, perhaps, the loss of a priceless life. Every mother should always keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. This medicine acts promptly and speedily, cures such ills as stomach and bowel troubles, teething troubles, simple fevers, colds, worms and other little ills. And the mother has a guarantee that the Tablets contain no opiate or harmful drug. One wise mother, Mrs. Geo. Hardy, Fourchu, N. S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them a blessing to children. I am not satisfied without a box in the house at all times." If your dealer does not keep these Tablets in stock send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and you will get a box by mail post paid.

Mistress (excitedly)—"Jane! Jane! the house is on fire!" Jane (calmly)—"Yes, I know. It's the first fire in this house that I haven't had to light."

Snappe—"Yes; I believe I did say you were always lying about yourself." Bragg—"Sir, I'm not accustomed to that kind of talk. I'm a gentleman, sir!" Snappe—"There you are again."

We'll Write It Down Till Everybody Sees It—Till Everybody Knows It Without Seeing It. It's Worthy of Wide Publicity,

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is Rich, Delicious and is absolutely Pure. Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, Mixed or Natural GREEN. By all grocers. Received the highest award and gold medal at St. Louis.

SNAIL'S INTELLIGENCE.

Gave Proof of it by Coming Regularly to Meals.

The harmless slug is generally credited with no greater intelligence than the power to crawl aimlessly about, leaving a slimy track behind it. In a letter to the London Times, however, Dr. Horace Dobell, writing from Parkstone Heights, Dorset, gives remarkable proof of its possession of an excellent memory and a considerable amount of reasoning power.

One morning I observed the silver trail of a slug or snail round about the spot where the crumbs had been. Even the smallest crumbs had been cleared up.

"But what especially struck me was that the trail came straight up to the crumbs. There was no sign of wandering about in search of them, but an evidence of knowledge of the exact place at which to find them.

"I watched the window after this, and found that just before dark a large brown slug came straight up to the spot and ate the remaining crumbs.

"For two more nights it came again and ate the crumbs as before, being accompanied on the second night by a small brown slug about half its size.

"I then washed out the trail that it should not be guided by it, but the slug continued to come on fine nights. Except on wet nights, when it did not appear at all, it came straight over the edge of the sill opposite the crumbs, and continued to come every few nights throughout July and August.

"One night I put out some grains of rice, but the slug left them untouched.

"The interesting question for scientists," adds Dr. Dobell, "is, How did the slug find the crumbs in the first instance, and how did it know the exact time at which to climb up for them?"

LABELLED OLD MAIDS.

In some parts of Siam a girl who reaches a certain age without marrying is labelled, and placed in a privileged class under the special care of the King, who binds himself to find a husband for them all. His method is delightfully simple. A prisoner in any one of the Siamese goals may gain his pardon and release by marrying one of the ineligible class. Whether he is already married is not of great consequence for in Siam a man is not restricted to one wife.

Glass bricks are coming into use, and it is said that this material will soon be used for making statues, as it resists the corroding effect of the weather much better than marble or granite.

A little boy was asked his name, and answered, "Well, they call me Jimmie, for short, but my maiden name is James."

Is Your Liver to Blame?

Here Are the Symptoms Which Tell of a Congested Liver, and Indicate the Need of

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

The tongue is coated, the appetite is impaired, digestion is deranged, the bowels are constipated, and there are feelings of fullness and soreness about the liver.

You may have headache and dizziness, pains in the limbs, feverishness, yellowness of the eye and skin, depression of spirits, and irritability of temper.

So great is the influence of the liver on the other organs of the body, that once it is deranged, the whole system seems to be upset.

There are no means by which you can so quickly and certainly obtain relief from torpid, sluggish liver action as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

One pill at bedtime, and the result is a thorough cleansing of the filtering and excretory systems, and new vigor and regularity for liver, kidneys and bowels.

No family medicine has been more extensively used in Canada than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and none has such a reputation for reliability and certainty of action.

Enliven the action of the liver by this well-known treatment, and you ensure good digestion and regular action of the bowels—the foundation of good health.

Mr. Rogers Clancy, farmer, Chepstowe, Bruce County, Ont., states:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and would say that there is no medicine that equals them as a cure for stomach troubles, biliousness, torpid liver and headache. I was troubled a great deal with these ailments before using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they have proven wonderfully successful in my case.

"I would not think of being without a box of these pills in the house and whenever I feel any symptoms of these disorders I take one of these pills, and they set me all right again. I can strongly recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the troubles mentioned above."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

The Hedley Gazette

and

Similkameen Advertiser.

Issued on Thursdays, by the HEDLEY GAZETTE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, at Hedley, B. C.

Subscriptions in Advance

Per Year.....$2.00
Six Months.....1.00

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

Transient Advertisements—not exceeding one inch, $1.00 for one insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over one inch, 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Transients payable in advance.

Land Notices—Certificates of improvement etc., $7.00 for 60-day notices, and $5.00 for 30-day notices.

Contract Advertisements—One inch per month, $1.25; over 1 inch and up to 4 inches, $1.00 per inch per month. To constant advertisers taking larger space than four inches, on application, rates will be given of reduced charges, based on size of space and length of time.

Advertisements will be changed once every month if advertiser desires, without any extra charge. For changes oftener than once a month the price of composition will be charged at regular rates.

Changes for contract advertisements should be in the office by noon on Tuesday to secure attention for that week's issue.

A. MEGRAW,
Managing Editor.

New Moon Feb. 4. First quar. Feb. 12. Full Moon Feb. 19. Last quar. Feb. 26.

1905 FEB. 1905

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

Coast papers tell of a visit to Victoria by J. D. Farrell, of Seattle, who is assistant to President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern and recognized as the political agent of the company in its negotiations with the Provincial Government of British Columbia. Mr. Farrel is credited by the "Victoria Times" with wanting to know from Premier McBride and his government the exact position in which his company stands in so far as its building rights in British Columbia are concerned. He was accompanied by two other officials of the Great Northern who intimated that their business was in connection with East Kootenay lines, but the "Times" smells a rat and thinks that negotiations are with respect to a route to the Similkameen to tap its mineral fields, and, ever ready to get a dig at the administration, takes occasion to doubt that any railway policy has yet been formulated, or would ever be announced to the House. Events will soon show whether this is or is not borne out in fact for the House will meet on the 9th, and Premier McBride will do well to take heed that there is a section of British Columbia lying along the boundary line from Fort Steele all the way westward to the Hope mountains and extending many miles north, embracing nearly all the rich mineral fields from which comes the bullion that makes up the sum of the output of lode mines, published in the report of Mr. McBride's department of mines. That section is vitally interested in direct railway connection by Mr. Hill's system from Midway westward through the Anarchist mountain, Lower Okanagan and Similkameen sections to the coast, and the people resident therein are in no temper to be thwarted in their wishes in this behalf. Especially is this the case with those west of Midway who have waited for fifteen years or more on the C. P.R., and they have reached that stage where their immediate material interests will over-ride all political considerations. They will expect Mr. McBride's government to throw no obstacle in the way of the completion of the Hill system over this route, but to do what they can to help it, and they will expect from Mr. Hill a clear and full statement of what he is prepared to do, both in speedy completion of the line and in direct transportation of passengers and freight between the Boundary and Vancouver, after completion. If the Great Northern will give satisfactory assurances on these points then no restrictions regarding crossing or recrossing the line for more favorable gradients must be imposed.

The yearly enactment of anti-Asiatic legislation at Victoria and the annual knockout of the same at Ottawa, by veto of the Federal authorities goes on uninterruptedly, for again the news comes from Ottawa of the veto of the act passed at the last session of the British Columbia legislature, cited as the "British Columbia Immigration Act, 1904," the objectionable clause of which reads:

"The immigration into British Columbia of any person (hereinafter called a prohibited immigrant) who, when asked to do so by an officer, fails to write out at dictation, in characters of some language of Europe, and sign in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in length, in a European language directed by the officer, is hereby prohibited."

The reason always given by the Laurier government for disallowance has been that it is opposed to Imperial policy, but this time the provincial government felt secure in that their enactment was modelled on the Natal Act, which has been recognized by the Imperial authorities. Whether the same old reason for disallowance will be advanced again is not known, but if the utterances of the Victoria Times can be taken as inspired it would seem that the objection will be that the act is called an "immigration act" and that immigration pertains to the federal government, which is but a quibble at best, for the preamble of the slaughtered act cites section 95 of the British North America Act itself which says:

"In each province the legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province and immigration into the province, etc."

In fact this latest disallowance puts the Liberal party in British Columbia up against it, in so far as its relation to labor is concerned; and Billy McInnes and those of his associates who have attempted to dance to the same tune will have a bad half hour trying to square themselves. They asked the province a few weeks ago to give a solid seven at Ottawa, which was equivalent to asking the province to tell Mr. Laurier that the people of British Columbia approved of his annual disallowance of its provincial enactments to protect white labor. That is the only logical way of putting it, so no one has any right to blame Mr. Laurier for disallowance under the circumstances.

A Westminster despatch to the News-Advertiser says:

"Mayor Keary yesterday received a communication from Mr. J. B. Kennedy, M. P., at Ottawa, to the effect that the B. C. members could not be got together last week to make a joint representation to the Government with regard to the Dominion Exhibition. Mr. Kennedy therefore drew up a memorial to the Government, and it was signed by all of the B. C. members except Messrs. Riley and Smith. Apparently the Government did not look upon this as a strong enough application and the decision not to give the grant was arrived at."

The above item would indicate that the solid seven is not remarkable for its solidity on all questions effecting the interests of British Columbia. It is not known, of course, what counter attractions prevented Mr. Kennedy from making a successful round-up, but in vain did he appeal

"Knock out your pipes and follow me;
Finish off your swipes and follow me."

"They could not be got together" was his complaint to the mayor, but he managed to get four of them besides himself to spare him sufficient attention to sign his memorial. The other two (both islanders) were obdurate. And thus the little petty sectional jealousies that influence them at home cannot be set aside at Ottawa long enough to enable them to work together for the common good of the province. What hope for "better terms" for the province with such a representation.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

PITTSBURG Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. H. Parkinson, as agent for L. W. Shatford, F. M. C. B62025, and W. F. Cameron, F. M. C. B22476, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

R. H. PARKINSON.

Dated Dec. 12, A.D., 1904. 1-8

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

BOSTON Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. H. Parkinson as agent for W. F. Cameron, administrator of the estate of G. M. Stumps, Free Miner's Certificate No. B22476, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

R. H. PARKINSON.

Dated Dec., 12, A.D., 1904. 1-8

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

STEMWINDER AND CHARTER OAK Mineral Claims, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles deB. Green as agent for M. K. Rodgers, free miner's certificate No. B85326 and for George H. Cahill, F. M. C. No. B78915, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1904.

1-8 C. deB. GREEN.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

LORENIA, LION'S PAW, RENO, CANADIAN BELL, COPPER WORLD FRACTION and MIDNIGHT SUN Mineral Claims, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: In Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Francis W. Groves, acting as agent for Horatio J. Duffey, free miner's certificate No. 5303, and T. D. Pickard, free miner's certificate No. B62035, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 20th day of January, A. D., 1905.

2-8 FRANCIS W. GROVES.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY

To discuss the advisability of Life Insurance. Everybody now admits it. The two things to be decided are:

WHICH COMPANY?

and

WHAT AMOUNT?

Let us help you to decide these! Briefly stated, the answer to the first is

The Mutual Life of Canada
(old Ontario Mutual.)

and to the second

All You Can Carry.

The MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA is the only Canadian company that is purely mutual, all its profits going to the policy holders, and no foreign company (stock or mutual) doing business in Canada has been able to do as well for its policy holders, or give insurance at as favorable rates.

Take a policy in it before 1905 is out and come in for this year's profits.

W. J. TWISS, Manager, Vancouver.
A. MEGRAW, District Agent, Hedley.

Moffet's Best

PATENT

FLOUR

STRONG, UNIFORM AND WHITE; MADE STRICTLY FROM HARD WHEAT.

THE COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO., Ltd.
VERNON and ENDERBY, B.C.

SIMILKAMEEN

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

Single and Double Drivers. Saddle and Pack Horses.

Wood for Sale.

HOPKINS & McINNES, Proprietors, Hedley, B. C.

When in Keremeos

STOP AT

The Central Hotel

TWEDDLE & REITH, Proprietors.

Good Accommodation and Strict Attention to the Wants of the Public. Livery Barn in Connection.

MAGAZINES

City Drug and Book Store

HEDLEY, B.C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR—

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES; BRUSHES, COMBS AND TOILET REQUISITES; TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY; BOOKS AND STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

Your Trade Solicited. Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

JOHN LOVE
Druggist and Stationer.

PERIODICALS

Hotel Keremeos

GEO. KIRBY, Manager.

First Class in Every Respect. Commercial and Mining Headquarters of the Keremeos and Lower Similkameen Valleys. Post House on Penticton-Princeton Stage Line.

KEREMEOS, - - B. C.

J. A. SCHUBERT

Wholesale and Retail

General Merchant

Groceries	Hardware
Dry Goods	Flour and Feed
Gents' Furnishings	Sash and Doors
Boots and Shoes	Lumber and Shingles
Etc., Etc.	Etc., Etc.

Stores—HEDLEY and PENTICTON.